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FERD STAFFEL COMPANY
321 East Commerce St.
San Antonio 6, Texas

STAFFEL'S GARDEN GUIDE AND ALMANAC

WHAT, HOW AND WHEN TO PLANT FLOWERS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER
PLANTS IN SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST TEXAS' ALKALINE SOILS

TESTED and TRIED IN TEXAS GARDENS . . .



**Here Is The
Finest and Freshest
Flower Garden
Seed Your Money
Can Buy . . . Any-
where . . . at Any
Price . . . Anywhere
In This World!**

1/4 Oz. Oz.

AGERATUM (Floss Flower)

Large clusters of deep rich lavender-blue flowers continuously cover a dwarf compact plant. Ideal for edging.

Midget Blue (A-8") \$3.35 \$10.00

ALYSSUM (Madwort)

Carpet of Snow

(A-4") White .80 2.40

Royal Carpet

(A-4") Violet 2.40 7.20

Violet Queen

(A-6") Violet 1.15 3.40

Saxatile Compactum

(P-9") Yellow .70 2.00

Pink Heather

9.90

AMARANTHUS

Beautiful deep colored foliage. Prefers dry open locations. Should be planted direct.

Tricolor (A-3 ft.) .70 2.00

Molten Fire 1.20 3.60

ANCHUSA

(Summer Forget-me-not)

Intense blue color. Prefers partial shade and dry locations.

Blue Bird

(Capensis) (A-2 ft.) .70 2.00

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

A complete range of colors to select from. Fine for cut flowers or for bedding and border subjects. Bred for rust resistance.

Maximum (A-3 ft.) Alaska, White,

Canary Bird, Yellow, Copper Queen, Bronzy copper, Crimson, Paradise Rose, Rose pink.

Straight Colors 2.35 7.00

Mixed Colors 1.40 5.60

TETRA, Bright Pink,

U.S.D.A. No. 10 2.35 7.00

AQUILEGIA (P-2 1/2 Ft.) (Columbia) Grows well in both the sun and shade. Prefers well-drained soil.

Imperial Mix 3.55 10.00

ASTER

Large fully developed flowers come in a wide range of alluring colors. Bred for wilt resistance.

Crego. Large shaggy twisted petals, fully double flowers on robust branching plant. (A-3 ft.) Crimson, Purple, Rose Pink, White, Mix 1.45 4.40

Pompom Mix. Small compact button flowers produced on a dwarf upright plant. (A-18") 2.80 8.40

1/4 Oz. Oz.

BALSAM. (Lady's Slipper)

Extremely uniform foliage with an abundance of camellia or gardenia like flowers.

Tall Camellia Flowering Mix

(A-2 ft.) .60 1.80

Dwarf Double Mix, Oz. \$3.60.

BEGONIA—Tall Mix Double (A)

As pot plants they are one of the few items that will withstand the temperature and darkness of our modern homes.

35c pkt. only

BELLIS PERENNIS

(English Daisy). A favorite for rock garden enthusiasts. Very early and double. (P-8")

Mix 2.60 7.80

BELLS OF IRELAND

Outstanding novelty item easily grown under almost any condition. (A-2 1/2 ft.) 1.00 3.00

BLUE BONNETS, 15c pkt. Oz. .35, 8 Oz. \$1.20, 1 lb. \$2.25.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

(A-16") Lemon Beauty, Yellow, Persimmon Beauty, Sensation or Campfire, Orange, Sunshine or Chrysanthemum, Yellow, Pacific Beauty Mix .70 2.00

CALIFORNIA POPPY (See Eschscholtzia).

CALLIOPSIS All Double Mix

(Annual Coreopsis)

Flowers 1-1 1/2" across and nearly double. Very fine for cut flower usage. Sow in late fall or early spring. (A-2 1/2 ft.) .65 1.70

1/4 Oz. Oz.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

Long lasting flowers. Wide variety of color. Adaptable to a wide variety of conditions.

Annual Single Mix

(A-2 ft.) \$1.65 \$5.00

CANDYTUFT

Umbellata Mix .70 2.10

Giant Hyacinth Flowered

White (A-15th) .70 2.10

Super Iceberg Candytuft 1.50 4.50

CARDINAL CLIMBER (A-15 to 25 Ft.) Strong, rapid climber. Beautiful, fern-like foliage covered with a blaze of fiery red flowers.

.75 2.20

CARNATION (A-18")

Chaubaud Mix 2.65 8.00

Chaubaud Striped 2.65 8.00

English Giant

Carnation \$ 2.65 8.00

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

Ideal for bouquets in either the fresh form or after they have been dried and stored. Easily grown and respond well to direct sowing.

Empress (A-12")	1.55	4.60
Mix (A-12")	1.55	4.60

Plumosa

Tall Mix (A-3 ft.)	1.40	4.20
Golden Fleece	1.40	4.20
Toreador		10.00
	Pkg. 25c	

CENTAUREA — (Bachelor Button, Cornflower). For best results a fall sowing in the desired location is advisable. (A-14").

Cyanus, Blue Boy, Red Boy,		
Pinkie	.45	1.30
Snowman, White	.45	1.30
Mix	.45	1.30
Sweet Sultan	.75	2.30

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(Single Annual)

Daisy-like blossoms in gay tri-colors —crimson bronze, yellow, cream-white. Long stiff stems. Excellent for cut flowers. Easy to grow.

Merry Mix	.90	2.70
Korean Hybrids	6.50	

CLARKIA (A-2 ft.).

Small carnation like flowers. Do not feed or water in excess. Poor soils ideal.

Mix	.50	1.50
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CLEOME (Spider Flower).

Blooms all summer long. Very attractive flower heads and novel seed pods. (A-3-4 ft.)

Giant Pink Queen	.75	2.20
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COLEUS Rainbow Mix (A-16").

Beautifully colored leaves. Ideally used in pots, bedding, window boxes, or borders Pkt. 25c.

COREOPSIS

Extremely vigorous. The long graceful stems and rich golden flowers make this one of the best, and most liked plants. (P-18").

Semi-Double Sunburst	.50	1.40
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COSMOS

Large daisy-like flowers on massive bush with dainty foliage. A favorite among most home owners.

Radiance, Deep Rose	.75	2.20
Mix	.50	1.50
Orange Flare	.85	2.50
Fiesta, Scarlet orange striped in gold	.85	2.50



CARNATION—Chabaud's Giant



COSMOS—Sensation

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not). Firmament Blue.

Compact plants producing an abundance of small blue flowers of intense color (A-18")

	.35	1.00
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¼ Oz. Oz.

CYPRESS VINE (Quamoclit)

1.20 oz.

DAHLIA (A-14")

Good from seed but should be started early. Excellent for grouping in beds.

Unwin's Dwarf Mix --- 1.60 4.80

DAISY (Chrysanthemum Maximum)

Extra large white flowers with yellow or golden centers.

Shasta Alaska (P-2 ft.) .80 2.30

Gloriosa (A-3 ft.) Tetraploid

Rudbeckia. Spectacular giant blooms often 7" across, bright yellow, rich mahogany and lovely bi-colors.

25c Pkt.

DELPHINIUM Tall

Beautifully tapered long graceful spikes. Plant in fall or early Spring.

Belladonna,

Light Blue, 4 ft. ---\$1.60 \$4.80

Bellamousum,

Deep Blue ----- 1.60 4.80

Mix, 5 ft. ----- 9.50 30.00

Chinsis Azure Fairy 1.05 3.20

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

Chinesis Double Mix

(A-12") ----- .60 1.80

Hediwigii (A-12") ----- 1.00 3.00

Sweet Wivelsfield

A-15") ----- .70 2.00

Double Mix

Sweet William ----- 1.70 5.00

DIDISCUS Coerulea

(Blue Lace Flower)

Freely produces light blue flowers on small heads. Most desirable in cool climates.

(A-2½ ft.) ----- 1.70 5.00

DIGITALIS Mix (Foxglove)

Long graceful spikes of large thimble shaped blossoms.

(P-3 ft.) ----- 1.20 3.60

DIMORPHOTHECA (African

Daisy)

Glistening daisy-like attractive flowers.

Mix (A-10") ----- \$.80 \$2.40

DOLICHOS

Lablab Mix (Hyacinth Bean)

A climber producing spikes of pea-like flowers in shades of purple and white, a rapid grower.

(A-10 ft.) ----- .35 1.00



DAHLIAS—Unwin's Dwarf



Bells of Ireland

GOOD GARDENING TIP: *The gardener has a long list of weapons to use against his insect enemies and plant diseases. But you'll get blisters on your hands changing guns, if you try to shoot them one at a time. For small gardens, it's smarter to use the double-barreled approach — an all purpose mixture that will kill both insects and diseases. Try Staffel's Special Rose Dust in the ready-to-use, ready-to-kill puffer dust gun container.*

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

Cup shaped dainty bright colored flowers. Attractive as a border or in the rock garden. (A-9")

Extra Golden,

Golden orange35 1.00

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

Easily grown under almost any condition.

Mix 1.05 3.20

GERANIUM Zonale

Extra large

flowering mixed 4.70 14.00
Pkt. 25c

GEUM

(Mrs. Bradshaw) 1.80 5.40

GODETIA (Satinflower)

Semi Dwarf (A-12")

Mix80 2.40

GOURD (A-12 ft.)

Fun to grow and supplies artistic arrangements for table centerpieces or mantelpieces.

Small Fruited Mix50 1.40

Hercules Club45 1.30

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

Very tiny white flowers on large plant. Frequently uses for a "fill" in bouquets.

Elegans (Convent Garden),

White (A-2 ft.)35 1.00

Annual Pink (A-2ft.)

Pretty, free-flowering 1.80

HELICHRYSUM Double Mix

(Strawflower)

Brilliant and soft colors of the everlasting double, pompom type flowers. (A-2½")60 1.80

HELIOTROPE (Cherry Pie Plant)

Dark Varieties Mix

Very fragrant. Pleasing shades of violet contrasting with lighter colored flowers.

(A-2 ft.) 1.50 4.50

HOLLYHOCKS

Double (P-7 ft.) Mix 1.70 5.00

HUNNEMANIA (Mexican Poppy)

Bush. Excellent for border. Good cut flowers.

(A-18")85 2.50

KUDZU VINE

(Jack 'N Bean Stalk)

Vigorous growing vine with dense foliage — small rose pink flowers. (P-12 ft.)35 1.00

LANTANA, Mix

Very showy Verbena like clusters of fragrant flowers. Fine for bedding. (P-2 ft.)85 2.50

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial

Blue Spire, Carmine King Improved,

Miss California, Sweet Lavender,

White King, 2.20

Mix 2.20

LATHYRUS Latifolius

(Perennial Sweet Pea)

Handsome flowers borne in loose clusters. Mixes colors.

(P-5 ft.) 1.30 3.90

LUPIN

Grows well in full sun and rich soil. A spike flower coming in various hues.

Russell's Hybirds 2.40

MARIGOLDS

African (Tall) (A-30")

All Double Lemon 1.15 3.40

All Double Orange,

Rich deep orange 1.15 3.40

All Double Mix

(Pistulosa) 1.15 3.40

Crown of Gold, Odorless, short center petals curled and quilted, surrounded by flat outer petals.

2.00

Glitters, Soft, golden-yellow, long-lasting flowers 1.15 3.40

Guinea, Gold, Very floriferous

orange75 2.20

"Cracker Jack"

(A-2½ to 3 ft.) New! Flowers exceed 5" in diameter. Full range of marigold shades.

Treasure Chest Mix75 2.20

Imperial Harmony Mix. Mixture from gold to orange (12")

1.20 3.60

Spun Gold (A-12")

Large, golden-yellow blossoms
Pkt. 25c

MARVEL OF PERU

(Four O'Clock) ¼ Oz. Oz.

A perennial most commonly handled as an annual. A bushy full plant used in groups and is quite satisfactory as a hedge.

(A-2½ ft.) \$.35 \$1.00

GERANIUMS GROW BEST IN POTS
and should be grown in such containers for best results. Keep shifting to larger pots as the roots become over-crowded. Do not over-water. Geranium roots rot easily. Provide sufficient light or sunshine.

Ask for, Insist on, the STAFFEL'S-In-The-Diamond

¼ Oz. Oz.

MIGNONETTE

Vigorous plants with graceful tapering spikes. Good in full sun or partial shade. Noted for its alluring fragrance. (A-12")

Machet35 1.00

MORNING GLORY (Ipomea)

Candy Pink, a crazy bloomer. Covers quickly, blooms profusely
1.00 3.00

Darling, a striking Scarlett O'Hara type with snow-white throat.

75c Oz.

Flying Saucers (A-15 Ft.). Huge flowers frequently more than 4" wide. Multitudes of bright blue and powdery-white striped color patterns create an actual illusion of whirling motion. A must.

25c Pkt. \$1.50 Oz.

Heavenly Blue (A-10 to 15 ft.). Vigorous and showy. Easy culture. Produces flowers giant sky-blue blooms often 4 inches or more in diameter.
1.00

Pearly Gates (A15"). Giant, pure-white blooms with slight cream shading in the throat. 1.20

Scarlett O'Hara (A-10 to 15 ft.). Vigorous and showy, producing a profusion of giant velvety scarlet flowers. Foliage dark green and very dense. 1.20

Moon Flower (Evening Glory) — (A-12 ft.) large fragrant white flowers often measuring 4" or more across. Blooms at night or early morning. 1.00

MOMORDICA

A background climber producing interesting fruits. (A-10 ft.)

Balsam Apple95 2.80

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)

Excellent for early spring blooming. Excellent for planting along with bulb items. (P-18")

Blue Bird 1.00 3.00

NASTURTIUMS

Tall or Trailing Single Mix (A-18" tall or 5 ft. trailing), Dwarf Single Mix (A-12"), Semi Double (A-3 ft.), Golden Gleam, Scarlet Gleam, Glorious Gleam Mix 1.00

NICOTIANA (Flowering Tobacco)

Sensation Mix. Primarily enjoyed for the alluring fragrance during early morning and late evening.

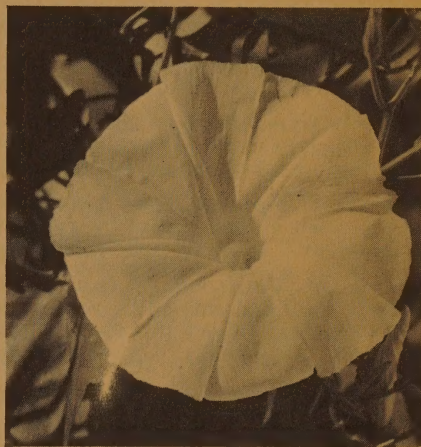
(A-2½ ft.)90 2.60

NIEREMBERGIA (Dwarf Cup

Flower) Purple Robe. Bedding or edging plant. Freely produces rich lilac flowers on dwarf uniform plants 25c Pkt only



LARKSPUR—Imperial



MORNING GLORY—Pearly Gates



¼ Oz. Oz.

PANSY Swiss Giants

Mixed Colors 4.10 12.30
Maple Leaf Giant Mix, Very large flowers and good growth. Flower colors tend to be heavy on the yellow and violet side 4.10 12.30

PETUNIA ¼ Oz. Oz.
Hybrida, A tall, free blooming single
 flowered class. (A-18").

Howard Star, Crimson with pure
 white star. Unusually good.
 2.80 8.40

Snow Ball, Imperial
 Clear snow white 4.00 12.00

Superb Formula Mix,
 A special blend in good proportions
 of all of the above
 colors 1.90 5.60

Hybrida Nana Compacta,
 The most desirable types of single
 petunias are found in this class.
 Dwarf yet vigorous and very free
 flowering. (A-14") 4.00 12.00

Celestial Rose, frequently referred
 to as the "standard" in this type of
 petunia. Deep pink 4.00 12.00

Fire Chief. Brilliant red when flow-
 er first opens. Fades some with age.
 Should be planted a couple of weeks
 earlier than other corresponding
 varieties as this is a slow grower.
 25c Pkt. 10.00 30.00

Rosy Morn Improved, Rose pink
 with large white throat 4.00 12.00

Hybrida Grandiflora. A large flow-
 ered variety with either, or both
 ruffling ans fingering. (A-12"-18")

Theodosia Improved, Rosy pink with
 fairly open golden throat. Very well
 fringed 25c pkt. only

Giants of California. Extra large
 well fringed and ruffled flowers with
 open throats. Dwarf to intermediate
 growths. (A-6"-14") 25c pkt only

Cardinal Mix 25c pkt only

PHLOX

Well known beautiful flowers avail-
 able in both the annual and peren-
 nial forms. (A-12").

Drummond Large Flowered Pink,
Scarlet, **White**, **Violet**, **Finest Sal-**
mon Rose 1.50 4.50

Mix 1.40 4.20

POPPY

Shirley (A-18") American Legion.
 Dazzling scarlet with white cross
 at center55 1.60

Shirley Dble Mix35 1.00

Sweet Briar

(A-2 to 2½ ft.) Double Shirley,
 deep rose pink 1.60

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (A-6").
Double Mix 2.35 7.00

PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy)

Roseum Single, **Robinson's Hybrid**.
 A very hardy, relatively early bloom-
 ing, colorful addition to any garden.
 (P-3 ft.) 2.60 7.80



PETUNIA—Nana Compacta



SWEET PEAS—Spencers

¼ Oz. Oz.

¼ Oz. Oz.

RICINUS (Castor Bean)

Very large leaved tall growing "screen" plant. Leaves at times 2 ft. across. (A-10 ft.)

Mix .35 1.00

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)

Emperor. The large flowers with rich tones of scarlet, purple, maroon, and golden yellow are distinctively veined. The flowers are similar in form to an open throated petunia. (A-2 ft.)

.70 2.00

SALVIA (Flowering Sage)

Brilliant, showy flowers. Shoot their scarlet spikes upward above the foliage to form a solid bank of striking color.

Splendens (A-28") 2.70 8.00

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower, Mourning Bride)

The recent breeding program that developed a free flowering habit and a showy wide range of color has made this flower a new favorite.

Large Flowering Double (A-2½ ft.)

Pink Loveliness, Fire King, Red, Black Prince, Coral Moon.

1.40 3.90

Mixed Colors \$1.15 3.40

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

Bright red, pea-shaped flowers. Splendid ornamental climber. Beans may be eaten.

(A-10 ft.) .25

STATICE (Sea Lavender)

(Everlasting)

Stiff upright growth. Flowers form in clusters. Excellent for either fresh cut flowers or as a dried winter bouquet. Frequently used as a "fill" flower. (A-18")

Mix .40 1.20

STOCKS

Giant Imperial (A-2 ft.)

Long stems, large flower spikes, and good percentage of doubles.

Blood Red, Chamois, Lavender, Purple, Rose Pink (Yosemite), White (Santa Maria) 1.40 4.20

Fine Mix, Blended from

separate colors 1.40 4.20

SWEET PEA (Floribunda)

Cuthbertson, Extremely vigorous, long-stemmed, large wavy fragrant blossoms. Will flower 2 weeks after the Early Flowering Spencers and 10 days before the Late (or Summer) Flowering Spencers. (A-6 ft.)

Carol, Light pink, Coline, Navy blue, Evelyn, Salmon cream pink, Frank G., Lavender, Janet, White-black seeded, Liza, Maroon, Marion, Cream-black seeded, Tommy, Blue, Ronnie, deep orange, Jimmie, cerise red, Mix, Colorful, well-balanced blend.

All above ½ oz. 59c, oz. 1.00

"Little Sweetheart" Erect and bushy mix 25c Pkt. \$3.20 oz.

Late Spencer, flowers are consistently of large size, delicately waved and frilled, and are nicely placed on long, stiff stems, in groups of three or more. (A-6 ft.) 1.00

Early Flowering Spencer. The blossoms are very large, beautifully waved, and carried on long stems; flowers 3 to 4 weeks earlier than Late Spencers and are in bloom for weeks. 59c ½ oz. \$1.00 oz.

TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower)

A fast growing background plant frequently used as a screen. Dazzling orange vermillion colored flower. When cut, sear stem for best keeping quality of flower.

Torch (A-4 ft.) 2.00 6.00

VERBENA

For borders and porch boxes. Heads or clusters of flowers form bright masses. During hot weather Verbena will frequently discontinue blooming.

Floradale (Rose-Red)

Beauty 4.00

Lavender Glory 2.00 6.00

Spectrum Red 2.00 6.00

Giant Salmon Pink 2.00 6.00

Choice Mix Hybrids 3.00 8.00

White, crisp clear white 3.35 10.00

Royale Blue flowers with cream eye 2.00 6.00

VINCA (Periwinkle)

Clean glossy foliage makes an excellent setting for the dainty medium sized flower. Will withstand an unbelievable amount of hot, dry weather. (A-12")

Pure White, Rosea, Dusty Rose, Mix 1.20 3.50



Ask for, Insist on, the STAFFEL'S-In-The-Diamond



STAFFEL'S ZINNIAS ARE ALWAYS MUCH IN DEMAND ALL OVER TEXAS

ZINNIAS (A)

Dahlia Flowered, Extremely robust branching plants, producing enormous, handsome, double flowers on rigid stalks. (2½ ft.).

Canary Bird, Canary yellow, **Crimson Monarch**, Crimson, **Dream**, Lavender, **Exquisite**, Light rose, **Polar Bear**, White, **Purple Prince**, Purple.

\$.80 \$2.40

All Giant Pastel Mixed .80 2.40

Cupid Mix, Compact form, covered entire season with miniature, double flowers not over 1" across.

.80 2.40

California Giant (2½ ft.).

Daffodil, Canary yellow, **Enchantment**, Deep pink, **Lavender Gem**, Lavender, **Miss Willmott**, Soft pink, **Orange King**, Orange, **Purity**, White, **Scarlet Gem**, Bright Scarlet, **Violet Queen**, Rich Violet

.80 2.40

Mix, (Our formula blend)

.80 2.40

Blaze, vivid flaming mandarin red of a new flower shades to a burnt scarlet orange as the flower grows to maturity.

Pkt. 25c 1.00 3.00

Giant Cactus Mix. Petals curved and partially quilled like those of Cactus Dahlia. Rich hues of red, rose, orange and yellow.

(2 ft.)80 2.40

Peppermint Stick, Fascinating striped petals with a combination of many interesting colors 2.80

Super Crown O'Gold, Pastel tints. Special blend. Enormous flowers. Petals overlaid with deep golden yellow80 2.40

Lilliput, A charming dwarf type excellent for lower borders. Plant of bushy habit, producing many double pompon flowers in varied, bright colors. (12").

Canary Yellow, **Deep Crimson**, **Golden Gem**, **Lilac Gem**, **Rosebud**, **Rose Pink**, **Salmon Gem**, Our improved stock, **White**80 2.40
Mix (Our formula blend) .80 2.40

Haageana Persian Carpet, Charmingly variegated petals form compact medium sized flowers. Abundantly sized plants. (12").

1.60 5.00

New Century

The first polyploid zinnia introduced. Sturdy, erect growth. Huge double blossoms. Luminous shades of pink, rose, salmon, yellow, orange and gold. The largest flowered zinnia in existence.

Pkt. 25c

Treasure Island

A genuine F Zinnia with "that hybrid something" in bold, bright beautiful eye-stopping red and gold! One of the greatest novelties ever offered. Giant cactus-like flowers up to 6-7" . . . and more . . . in diameter.

Pkt. 25c

When to plant STAFFEL'S Seeds for Best Results in South and Southwest Texas

African Daisy	Feb.-May	Hyacinth Bean	Apr.-May
Ageratum	Feb.-June	Iceland Poppy	Sept.-May
Alyssum	Oct.-May	Ipomea	Mar.-May
Amaranthus	Feb.-Apr.	Joseph's Coat	Feb.-May
Anchusa	Oct.-May	Kochia	Feb.-May
Aster	Feb.-June	Kudzu Vine	Aug.-Mar.
Bach. Button	Oct.-Apr.	Lantana	Sept.-Mar.
Balsam	Feb.-May	Larkspur	Oct.-May
Begonia	Mar.-May	Lavender	Aug.-Mar.
Blue Lace Flower	Feb.-June	Lobelia	Feb.-May
Bells of Ireland	Anytime	Lupin	Aug.-Mar.
Calendula	Sept.-May	Marigold	Feb.-May
California Poppy	Sept.-May	Mignonette	Aug.-May
Calliopsis	Jan.-Apr.	Momordica	Mar.-May
Campanula	Aug.-Apr.	Moon Flower	Jan.-May
Candytuft	Sept.-June	Morning Glory	Jan.-Apr.
Cardinal Climber	Feb.-May	Nasturtium	Mar.-May
Carnation	Oct.-Apr.	Nicotiana	Feb.-May
Castor Bean	Mar.-May	Nierembergia	Jan.-Mar.
Celosia	Feb.-Apr.	Painted Daisy	Aug.-Mar.
Centaurea	Oct.-Apr.	Pansy	Aug.-Mar.
Chrysanthemum	Jan.-May	Perennial Sw. Pea	Aug.-Mar.
Clarkia	Oct.-May	Petunia	Feb.-May
Cleome	Feb.-May	Phlox drum.	Sept.-May
Cockscomb	Feb.-Apr.	Pinks	Oct.-Apr.
Coleus	Aug.-Mar.	Poppy	Feb.-May
Columbine	Sept.-Aug.	Portulaca	Feb.-May
Coreopsis	Sept.-Aug.	Primula	Aug.-Mar.
Cosmos	Jan.-May	Pyrethrum	Aug.-Mar.
Cypress Vine	Feb.-May	Ranunculus	Feb.-June
Dahlia	Feb.-May	Salpiglossis	Feb.-May
Delphinium	Oct.-Mar.	Salvia	Feb.-Mar.
Dianthus	Oct.-Mar.	Scabiosa	Sept.-May
Digitalis	Aug.-Mar.	Scarlet Runner	Apr.-June
English Daisy	Sept.-Mar.	Shasta Daisy	Aug.-Mar.
Forget-me-not	Sept.-Mar.	Snapdragon	Oct.-Mar.
Four o'clock	Feb.-May	Statice	Sept.-May
Foxglove	Aug.-Mar.	Stock	Feb.-May
Gaillardia	Feb.-May	Sunflower	Apr.-June
Geranium	Mar.-May	Sweet Peas	Aug.-Mar.
Godetia	Sept.-May	Sweet William	Aug.-Mar.
Gourd	Apr.-May	Texas Blue Bon.	Sept.-Apr.
Gypsophila	Sept.-May	Thionia	Aug.-Mar.
Heliotrope	Feb.-May	Verbena	Aug.-Mar.
Hibiscus	Aug.-Mar.	Vinca	Jan.-Mar.
Hollyhock	Oct.-Dec.	Zinnia	Mar.-June
Hunnemannia	Sept.-May		

WATER WISELY

One thumping good soaking a week is better than seven sprinklings. Bear in mind that water has to go down deep . . . and stay there for the required amount of time . . . before it can be absorbed by the root system. Avoid the watering of foliage at night, especially on hot summer nights. This does no good to plant growth and only invites mildew and rusts.

CHASE THOSE BUGS!

Get busy with those sprays at the first sign of insects. Better still, take precautionary measures. Get yourself a duster full of Staffel's Special Rose Dust. It knocks out both insects and diseases before they can get a good hold on your plants. This stuff is really good . . . and the cost is surprisingly low. You really ought to have a can of it around all the time.

KEEP GARDEN SANITARY!

Weekly clean-ups around the garden area are a must. Night-foraging insects and disease spores lurk in trash and in rotting debris around your plants. A hand leaf rake is just about your best tool for this chore. If your garden is doing poorly in spite of everything you do maybe the soil is infected with root knot nematodes. Ask us about these in-the-soil no-sees.

Quick Growing Flowers Best for Late Sowing

Flowers which germinate quickly are most suitable for sowing directly in the garden. Slow growing varieties are more subject to fungi, and are often lost in the weed growth which develops before they appear. Here is an attractive list of annuals which will germinate in 5 to 10 days from the time of sowing, and flower in 30 to 40 days more. These include:

Sweet Alyssum	Dianthus
Amaranthus	California Poppy
Antirrhinum	Godetia
(snap-dragon)	Lobelia
Aster	Marigolds
Calendula	Nicotiana
Calliopsis	Annual Phlox
Candytuft	Portulaca
Celosia	Mignonette
Centaurea	Zinnia
Cosmos	Nasturtium

It is easy to grow Perennials from STAFFEL'S Fresh-Packaged Seed

There is no way in which an amateur gardener can save money faster than in growing his perennial flowers from Staffel's seed, instead of purchasing plants. With a little skill, and less expenditure, he can have dozens of plants for less than the cost of one when bought as in individually grown plants.

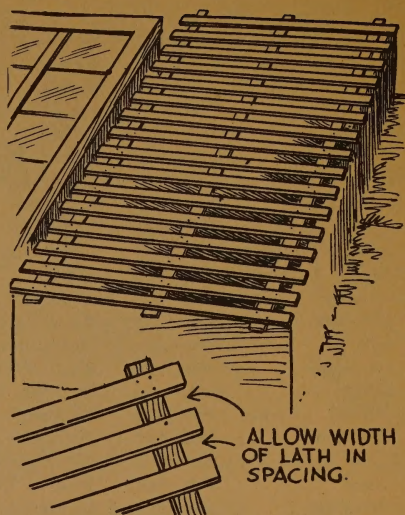
It is just as easy to grow many perennial flowers as vegetables, once the correct routine is learned; and home grown plants will usually be sturdier than purchased ones, and can be moved to their places in the garden with a minimum of shock.

Seed may take considerable time to germinate, so it is best to prepare a seed bed, surrounded by a frame of boards which will protect the soil from the wash of heavy rains. A lath canopy to provide shade during hot weather should always be provided. Sifted top soil should be filled in to raise the level of the bed a few inches above the surrounding surface and insure good drainage.

Sow the seeds in rows, labeling each row. Cover seed only with porous soil, peat moss or sand, never with clay soil. Until the seeds sprout the surface should be kept moist.

Here is a list of the perennials which grow from seed sown in the summer, and which will bloom either in the fall, or the following year. The number of days it takes to germinate these seeds is given.

Anchusa	10 days
Campanulas	5 days
Carnations	5 days
Columbine	5 days
Coreopsis	5 days
Shasta daisies	5 days
Delphiniums	20 days
Dianthus	5 days
Foxglove	10 days
Hollyhocks	5 days
Gaillardias	20 days
Lupine	8 days
Primula	15 days
Salvia	15 days
Pyrethrum	20 days



A Lathe Screen allows enough Sun to penetrate the seed bed but breaks its full force

When the seedling plants have grown large enough to handle, transplant them from the seed bed to a nursery row, where they can have more room, and grow until time to set them in the garden border. Most varieties will be grown by fall, and can then be placed in their permanent homes. If moved by Oct. 1 they will become established, and the following year will flower as full grown plants.

GERANIUMS GROW BEST IN POTS and should be grown in such containers for best results. Keep shifting to larger pots as the roots become over-crowded. Do not over-water. Geranium roots rot easily. Provide sufficient light or sunshine.

GROW A FEW GOURDS for decorative purposes. Dried and painted, gourds make beautiful decorator accents, especially when combined with dry Indian corn to make Mexican "Buena Suerte" or good luck charm strings.

DELPHINIUMS HATE WET HAIR and for this reason it is best to water the soil on which they're planted and not apply the water directly to the plant itself. Overhead watering of delphiniums invites rusts and a blighted appearance.

YOU FOLKS WHO LIKE TEXAS-STYLE ROASTIN' EARS SHOULD PLANT HARPER'S FIELD CORN

THE NEW NO. 30. No doubt the best all around Texas hybrid. A new yellow double cross produced by combining the famous 173D x 203 yellow dent, with the outstanding 325 x 303 yellow sure-cropper. This hybrid has extra large ears, stiff stalks, stands up good in the field and is the best of all hybrids for mechanical harvesting. Medium soft mellow starch grain of the highest quality feed value.

25c Lb. (Write for Prices on
Larger Quantities)

NO. 28. A good double cross hybrid. It is the most popular formula today. Usually makes 2 ears to the stalk. The grains are rather large and possess a good yellow color. Has a wide range of adaptability and may be expected to produce a heavy yield anywhere in the southwest. Good shuck coverage and is consequently more resistant to ear worms and weevil. Stiff stalk, broad leaves.

25c Lb. (Write for Prices on
Larger Quantities)

STAFFEL'S VEGETABLE PLANTING CHART

	Seeds or plants per 100-ft. row	PLANTING DISTANCES		Depth of planting seed in inches	Ready for use after planting (days)	Yield per 100- ft. row
		Rows apart in inches	Plants apart in inches			
Beans, Bush	1 lb.	18-24	4- 6	1/2- 2	45- 65	50 lbs.
Beans, Lima	1/2 lb.	24	6-10	1/2- 2	60- 75	60-75 lbs.
Beans, Pole Snap	1/2 lb.	36-48	36-48	1/2- 2	45- 75	50-75 lbs.
Beets	2 oz.	12-18	3	1/2- 1	50- 80	100 lbs.
Broccoli	1/2 oz., 50 pl.	24-30	18-24	1/4-1/2	80-120	50 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts	1/4 oz., 50 pl.	24-30	18-24	1/4-1/2	95-120	30 qts.
Cabbage, Early	1 pkt., 75 pl.	24-30	15-18	1/2	50- 65	100 lbs.
Carrots	1/2-1 oz.	12-18	3	1/4-1/2	55-100	100 lbs.
Cauliflower	1 pkt., 45 pl.	24-30	18-24	1/2	55- 70	45 heads
Ghard, Swiss	1 oz.	18-24	8-12	1/2- 1	50- 90	100 lbs.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	24-36	12-18	1/2	60- 90	100 ears
Egg Plant	1 pkt., 50 pl.	24-30	24-30	1/4-1/2	80- 90	125 fruit
Endive	1 oz.	18-24	12-18	1/2- 1	90-120	50 lbs.
Lettuce, Leaf	1/2 oz.	12-18	6-12	1/4	40- 60	50 lbs.
Onion Plants	300	15-18	3- 4	2- 3	75-100	100 lbs.
Peas	1/2 lb.	18-36	1- 3	2- 3	50-125	40 lbs.
Peppers	1/4 oz., 50-75 pl.	18-24	15-24		70-140	120 pep.
Radishes	1 oz.	12-18	1	1/4- 1	25- 50	1200 rad.
Spinach	1 oz.	15-24	2- 6	1/4- 1	40- 70	50 lbs.
Tomatoes	1 pkt., 25-50 pl.	24-48	24-48	1/2	50-100	200 lbs.

Tomatoes on Fence Yield Best for Small Garden

Careful tests have shown that on a given ground area more tomatoes can be grown on plants pruned to a single stem and tied to a stake or fence, than in any other way. They ripen earlier, too, and in many ways this method is best for the amateur with a small vegetable garden.

Single stem plants may be spaced a foot apart; plants pruned to double stems may stand 21 inches apart, while plants that sprawl on the ground require from 2 1/2 to 10 square feet, depending on variety.

Keeping tomato plants pruned and tied needs constant attention. At the joint where each leaf grows on the main stem, a branch will develop, and this must be cut or pinched off before it is four inches long.

Tomatoes require full sun, heavy feedings and regular watering. When the soil is allowed to dry out, with fruit set, a black decay spot known as "blossom-end rot" may develop on the fruit. Watering during dry spells will prevent this.

Staffel's Truly Fresh Carefully Chosen For Climate and Soils

Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe \$1.55 \$4.20 \$12.60

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington30 .95 2.80

BEANS

BUSH, WAX POD

Pencil Pod Wax Topnotch Golden Wax .80

BUSH, GREEN POD

Giant Stringless Green Pod, Stringless

Green Pod, Topcrop, Wade, Contender .80

POLE VARIETIES

Blue Lake No. 65, Kentucky Wonder
(Rust Resistant)80

DWARF LIMAS

Fordhook Bush, No. 242, Henderson's Bush,

(Baby Lima) Jackson Wonder Bush .80

Burpees Improved Bush80

POLE LIMAS

Florida Butter or Speckled Lima, King of
the Garden, Small White Lima (Sieva) .80

BEET

Detroit Dark Red,

Morse's Strain25 .75 2.25

Green Top Bunching25 .75 2.25

Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurzel, Giant Half

Sugar Rose Top25 .60 1.75

Mammoth Long Red25 .60 1.80

BROCCOLI — Waltham 29. Ideal for Mar-
ket and freezing. Plants short, sturdy, dark
bluish-green forming dark green center
heads with fine fuds. Make strong side
sprouts.

.70 2.35 7.05

Italian Green

Sprouting55 1.85 5.50

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved

(Catskill Strain) 1.40 4.75 14.20

CABBAGE

*All Head Select, Charleston or Large
Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Early Jer-
sey Wakefield, Mammoth Rock Red, Stein's
Flat Dutch.

All above varieties55 1.80 5.35

CHINESE CABBAGE

Michihli35 1.15 3.35

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELON

Orange Fleshed Varieties

Hale's Best No. 36, Mildew Resistant No.

45, Texas Resistant No. 1, Hale's Best

Jumbo. .30 1.05 3.05

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Netted Gem or Rocky Ford.

CASABA, Golden Beauty, Honey Ball.

All above Varieties45 .95 2.85

ONIONS need light, well-drained soil.
Plant sets 2 inches deep and 4 inches
apart in rows 15 inches apart as early
in the Spring as ground can be worked.
Cultivate no deeper than 1 inch. Onions
are ready to harvest when tops turn
yellow and fall over.

SOW LETTUCE at two-week intervals,
beginning in early Spring. Lettuce is a
cool season crop but new varieties can
be grown in hot weather. Water gener-
ously. Fertilize.



Vegetable Seeds Are Adaptability To Texas

CARROTS	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Danver's Half Long			
#126	.30	.95	2.85
Imperator	.40	1.35	3.95
Gold Pak	.55	1.85	5.55
Chantenay	.25	.80	2.75

CAULIFLOWER			
Snowball "X"	1.50	5.40	16.20

CELERY — YELLOW VARIETIES			
Tall Golden			
Self Branching	1.65	4.75	14.00

CHIVES			
.....	1.50	4.05	12.20

COLLARDS	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Georgia Southern			
or Creole	.25	.50	1.55

CORN (Sweet) All Hybrid Varieties in 50 lb. Branded Bags and Phygon-DDT Treated —No Charge. (Ask for prices).

Hybrid Varieties—Golden Cross Bantam P 39 x 51, Iona IP 39 x 45, Open Pollinated Varieties—Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen..... .90

CUCUMBERS			
Boston Pickling	.25	.85	2.45
Early White Spine	.25	.85	2.45
Marketer	.25	.85	2.45
Small Gherkin			
(West India)	.30	.95	2.75
Straight-8	.35	1.20	3.55
Palomar	.40	1.40	4.15

DILL			
Mammoth	.25	.60	1.85

EGG PLANT			
Black Beauty	1.45	3.95	12.00
Fort Myers Market	1.65	5.60	16.75

ENDIVE			
Green Curled Full Heart			
Batavian	.30	1.05	3.15

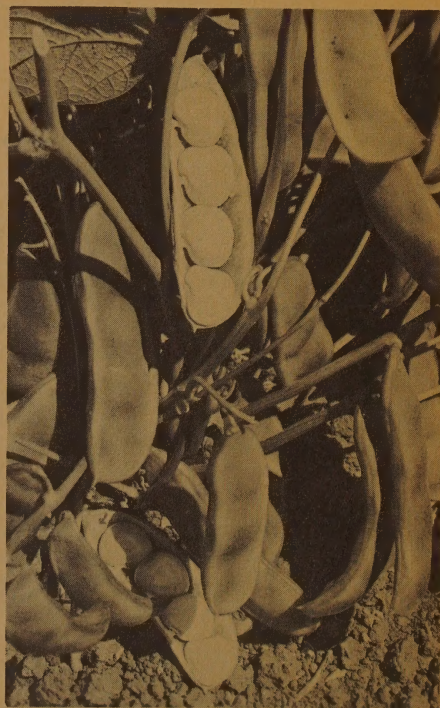
KALE			
Dwarf Siberian or			
Sprouts	.50	1.90	5.75

KOHL RABI			
Earl White Vienna	.45	1.45	4.40

LEEK			
Large or American			
Flag	.80	2.75	8.25



OKRA—Clemson's Spineless



LIMA BEANS—Fordhook Bush

**All Vegetable Seeds
Are Late Harvest;
Choice Varieties**

LETTUCE	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Black Seeded Simpson, Chicken, Early Curled Simpson.			
All above varieties	.30	.85	2.50
Great Lakes W. S.			
No. 6238	.75	2.45	7.35
Iceberg (Giant			
Crystal Head)	.35	1.15	3.45
Salad Bowl	.95	3.20	9.55
White Paris or			
Self-Folding Cos	.35	1.20	3.55
Red Ruby	1.05	3.40	10.25
Bibb	.40	1.30	3.85

MUSTARD

Florida Broad Leaf, Southern Giant Curled, (Long Standing) Spinach Mustard or Tendergreen.

All above varieties	.25	.35	1.10
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OKRA

Clemson Spineless, Dwarf Long Pod Green, Emerald, Louisiana Green Velvet, White Velvet.

All above varieties	.25	.45	1.35
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ONION

Bermuda, Yellow	.60	1.70	5.00
Crystal White Wax	.50	1.70	5.05
Evergreen Bunching	.60	1.95	5.85

PARSLEY

Extra Triple Curled	.30	1.00	3.05
Plain or Single	.25	.90	2.65

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown,			
Thick Shoulder	.25	.75	2.25

PEAS

SMOOTH SEEDED VARIETIES			
Alaska (Wilt Resistant)			.60

WRINKLED SEEDED VARIETIES			
Little Marvel, Telephone (Dark Podded), Thomas Laxton W. R.			.60

COW PEAS

Brown Chowder, California Blackeye, Large Purple Hull. Write for Quotations.

PEPPER

Anaheim	1.20	3.90	11.75
Bell or Bull Nose	.80	3.00	9.00
California Wonder	1.20	4.00	12.05
Chili Jalapeno	.90	3.70	11.15
Long Red Cayenne	1.50	4.90	14.75
Oakview Wonder	1.50	4.90	14.75
Pimiento (Perfection)	.85	3.25	9.75
Red Chili	.80	3.00	9.00
Serrano	1.70	5.60	16.75
Hungarian Wax Pepper	1.60	5.40	16.25
Sweet Banana	1.85	6.10	18.25

PUMPKIN

Green Striped Cushaw, Kentucky Field,			
Large Yellow or Connecticut Field, Mammoth King, Sugar or New England Pie.			
All above varieties	.30	1.00	3.05

RADISH

French Breakfast, Icicle, Long Scarlet,			
Early Scarlet, Globe, Sparkler.			
	.25	.45	1.30



RADISH—French Breakfast

Tomato, Onion and Pepper Plants

We have tomato and pepper plants in March, April and May . . . onion plants all year 'round except June through September. Our onions are the Crystal White Wax Bermuda variety. Let us quote you prices on these . . . and on garlic and shallots, too.

Staffel's

If the fertilizer you are buying does not bear the STAFFEL'S in The Diamond Brand, it is not a Staffel Product. Do not be misled, insist on the authentic, Staffel-in-the-Diamond Brand.

WINTER VARIETIES	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Chinese Rose Winter, Round Black Spanish.			
All above varieties	.25	.60	1.80

RHUBARB			
Victoria	1.20	3.65	11.00

RUTABAGA			
American Purple Top or Improved Long Island	.25	.45	1.00

SWISS CHARD			
Lucullus, Dark Green....	.25	.65	2.05

SALSIFY			
Mammoth			
Sandwich Island	.90	3.80	9.25

SPINACH			
Bloomsdale, Dark Green	.25	.45	.80
Viroflay	.25	.45	.80

SQUASH, Summer Varieties			
Zucchini, Early White Bush Scallop, Early Bush Scallop (Green Type), Early Prolific Straightneck, Yellow Summer Crookneck.			
All above varieties	.30	1.00	3.15

AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES			
Banana, Buttercup	.30	1.00	2.95
Royal Acorn (Large), Uconn,			
Green Hubbard	.35	1.15	3.45
Table Queen	.30	.90	2.75

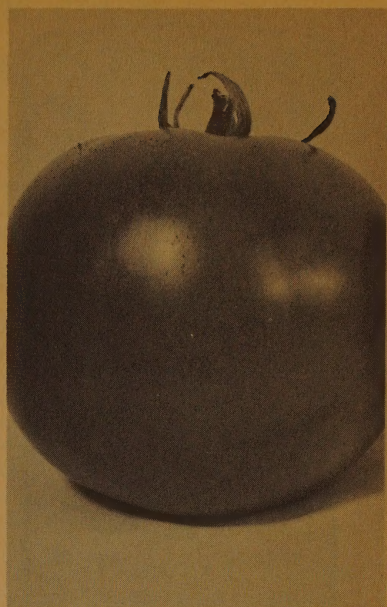
TURNIPS, White Fleshed Varieties			
Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaved, Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strap Leaved, Shogoin.			
All above varieties	.25	.40	.95

TOMATO			
Bonny Best	.80	3.00	9.00
Break O'Day	.90	3.50	10.55
Dwarf Champion	1.50	5.00	15.00
Earliana	.80	3.00	9.00
Gulf State Market	.80	3.00	9.00
June Pink	1.25	4.25	12.75
Marglobe	.85	2.20	9.50
Pearson Improved	1.30	4.35	13.05
Ponderosa	2.25	6.75	20.25
Rutgers	.90	3.20	9.65
Homestead Fm. 61	1.60	5.35	16.05
McGee	.80	3.00	9.00
Sunray	1.55	4.35	13.70
Texto No. 2	1.45	4.85	14.55
Porter Improved	1.55	5.20	15.55

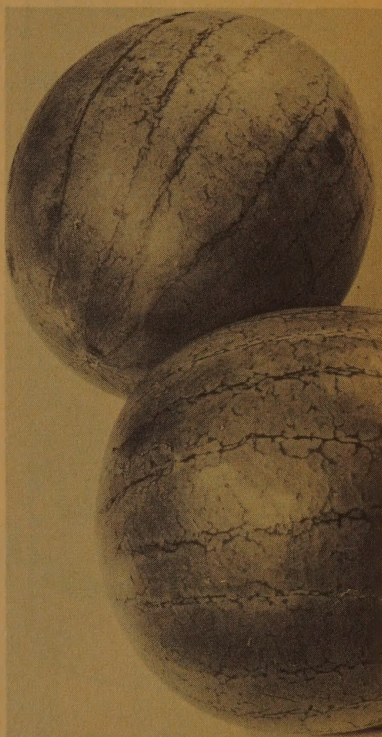
HYBRID TOMATO ForeMost E-21 F2			
of a Hybrid	2.00		

SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES			
Red Cherry	1.85	6.35	18.95
Yellow Pear	1.85	6.35	18.95
Red Pear	1.85	6.35	18.95

WATERMELON			
Congo	.25	.85	2.45
Dixie Queen, W. R.	.25	.85	2.45
Florida Giant	.35	1.80	3.25
Klondike, Striped	.30	1.00	3.00
Stone Mountain (Dixie Belle)	.25	.70	2.05
Tom Watson	.25	.70	2.05
Wonder (Improved Kleckley's)	.25	.85	2.45
Sugar Baby	.30	1.00	3.00
Charleston Gray	.30	1.05	3.15
Tendersweet	.25	.85	2.55



TOMATO Pearson Improved



WATERMELON—Sugar Baby

GARDEN-FRESH

VEGETABLES

ARE BEST!

Fighting Your Vegetable Garden Insect Enemies Is easy and Economical

Gone are the days when the vegetable gardener had to retire to his garage-laboratory to work up a complicated and mysterious concoction of elements and ingredients which either mystified him or delighted him, depending on the ultimate results. No more basking in fumes for him, nor immersing mit odors, as they say. Staffel's all-purpose Vegetable Dust has taken the mystery and the work out of insect and disease control. The entire container is a dust-gun. All you have to do is buy it, pump both portions of the container back and forth . . . and presto! your vegetable plants are dusted. 12 oz. Puffer gun only 95c.

The Squash Bug needs Special handling but he's not hard to knock down with Staffel's Hemiptera Dust

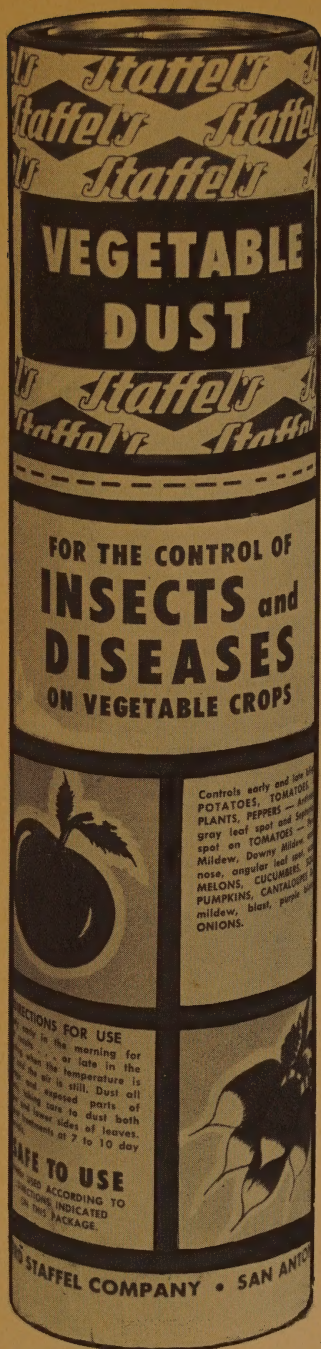


Yes, that squash bug is a toughie but Staffel's Hemiptera (Sabadilla) Dust beats him down and out everytime. That goes for the hard-shelled Harlequin bug and other insects whose tough shell makes it easy for them to get away from other insecticides. Staffel's Hemiptera dust covers thoroughly and clings tight to the foliage for better and longer killing power.

1 lb. can (20%) 80c 4 lb. bag (20%) \$2.10

Staffel's Vegetable Dust Controls Plant Disease too

Anthracoze, rusts, mildew and blights are best controlled at the same time you spray for insects. No need to treat your vegetable crops separately. Staffel's Vegetable Dust is a one-shot treatment containing double-action power.



Spray or Dust? That is the question.

The use of sprays or dusts is of value in the control of many leaf-blight diseases, but only those parts of the plant are protected that are thoroughly coated with the material. Sprays often stick better than dusts and can be applied in light winds. On the other hand, dusts are easier to apply and the equipment is less expensive and requires less attention to keep it in working order. For the small garden, dusting is probably the more satisfactory method.

Many diseases are not controlled by sprays or dusts and there are many other diseases which frequently are not damaging enough to require spraying. Potatoes, celery, cucumber, and melons commonly require the use of fungicides, but a number of other crops rarely require their use.

Filth Tracking ROACHES Can Breed In Your GARDEN, Move INDOORS



There are three things in life a roach loves; food, darkness and moisture. They'll breed in dim, dark, recesses of your garden, moving indoors in the winter where there is more warmth and food.

Without much food, however, cockroaches will eventually starve. That's why it is so important to **NEVER** leave anything to eat readily available to them in the house. Without water, they will dehydrate. This business of keeping water away from them inside the house is easy, but not too easy is the problem of keeping water from them outside. That's why they breed so readily in moist places. Actually, the roaches' need for moisture and water is more important to the roach than his need for food. Finding the much needed moisture in which to breed is first, and he will forage for food later, often going far afield to find it.

It is not unusual for a roach to breed in your house and spend tomorrow next door. Their habits are migratory and it takes the concen-

trated efforts of **EVERYBODY** to really kill them all off.

Your home, however, can be made relatively free of roaches very simply. Any one of Staffel's Roach Killers will do the job well, and quickly. It will kill the roaches actually in your home right now, and roaches which come in later from other places.

You will note that roaches are more active at night. Turn the light on and they will scurry off, visibly alarmed and seeking any crack or crevice containing darkness to conceal themselves.

That's why a proper residual insecticide is a must.

A residual insecticide is one which not only kills at the time of application, but continues to kill long after it has been used. The toxic-to-roaches element in the insecticide remains effective and alive long after the roaches which have been exposed to it are dead.

Staffel's Roach Killers are all residual and should be dusted or sprayed (or painted on) into the roaches' resting places. This includes application in those parts of a building and its equipment where light seldom penetrates. Any hiding place whose entrance is more than 1/8 of an inch high should be treated. For instance, a crack between the window sill and the wall is an entrance to a large hidden chamber that could harbor a hundred roaches with ease.

Finally, constant and unrelaxing vigilance is a must. See a roach; spray or dust. Wait a week. See a roach; spray or dust. Etcetera, until they're all gone.

ANY ONE OF STAFFEL'S ROACH KILLERS WILL SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM!

Here they are. Look at them closely and be sure to ask for them by name when buying. Insist on Staffel's Roach Killers. They are 100% guaranteed to kill roaches . . . or your money back.



THE SIGNS OF the ZODIAC should we follow them in Planting, or not?

This subject always brings on a lively discussion as to whether there is anything to the gardening information contained in Almanacs. We know of many well-informed people who come into the store, and have been coming in for years, who scoff at the very idea that the position of the moon and the stars can have anything to do with either the success or the failure of plantings.

On the other hand, some of our customers and friends over an equal number of years will do nothing in the way of planting without consulting their Almanac.

As far as we know, all these folks have an equal amount of good luck with their gardens or they wouldn't be gardening with the same cheerful enthusiasm year after year.

Maybe they have good luck because they only plant Staffel's Fresh seeds and fertilize with Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food. Who knows?

We do know this, however, that we're not going to take sides on the matter; mostly because we don't know enough about the subject to do this.

The people of the Middle Ages used their knowledge of the stars, inherited from ancient times, to develop an elaborate and complicated system called Astrology which was based on the idea that the stars and planets in some way controlled the lives, fortunes and actions of human beings and contended that the phases of the moon affected the proper time for planting crops, or setting hens or shearing sheep.

Modern science has found nothing worthy of belief in astrology, it seems, but we still have these friends of ours who are successful farmers and gardeners and who Do plant by the signs of the Zodiac.

At any rate, whether you believe or not, we've got planting information for both of you . . . and even a bit of Zodiacal advice which isn't incorporated along with the rest of the Tables of Planetary Hours and such . . . but only because space does not permit us to print it. Our Zodiacal planting information is taken from the most reliable sources available . . . and so are our conventional planting charts.

Either way . . . best wishes and good luck!



(June 22-July 22)



(Oct 24-November 22)



(February 19-March 20)



(April 21-May 21)



(December 23-Jan 20)



(Nov 23-December 22)

Plant in the "Fruitful" Signs Only

The Fruitful signs are, in the order mentioned: Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces, Taurus and Capricorn. The Barren signs are Aries, Virgo, Leo, Gemini and Sagittarius. Libra and Aquarius are neutral but propitious for dehydrations such as the drying of beans, peas, lentils, etc.



(March 21-April 20)



(July 23-August 23)



(May 22-June 21)



(Jan 21-February 18)

Best Planting Days For 1961

Vegetable seeds planted in the barren or wrong signs of the moon produce plants which are deficient in the vital Lunar Elements needed for health of the plant. By planting at the proper time you can have a better yield and increased profits. Harvest all root crops when the moon is growing old. They will keep better and longer.

ABOVE THE GROUND

January 18-19-24-28-29
February 16-19-20-24-25
March 18-19-20-24-25
April 16-19-20-21-27-28-29
May 17-18-24-25-26-27-28
June 14-15-22-23-24-27

July 18-19-21-22-25-26
August 14-15-16-17-18-21-22
September 10-11-12-13-14-18-19-22-23
October 10-11-12-15-19-20
November 11-12-16-20-21
December 8-9-13-17-18

BELOW THE GROUND

January 2-8-10-11-14-15
February 4-5-6-7-11-12
March 3-4-5-6-7-10-11-14-15
April 1-2-3-6-7-11-12
May 1-4-5-8-9-12-13-31
June 1-4-8-9-10

July 1-2-3-6-7-10-11-29-30
August 2-7-8-26-29-30-31
September 3-4-26-27-30
October 2-8-24-28-29
November 4-5-6-7-24-25
December 1-2-3-4-5-22-23-30-31

Vegetation which produces its yield under the ground should be planted during the third or fourth quarters, the third quarter preferred.

The planting dates in the late winter and early spring are given for southern climates and hot house planting, also for buckwheat, timothy, and winter grain.

A good time to set onion sets or plant onion seed is when the moon is near full in the sign of Sagittarius.

Plant and transplant flowers when moon is increasing or full. The sign of Libra is best, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces also good. The following flower dates may also be used for planting corn, wheat, barley, rye, and buckwheat.

PLANTING DAYS FOR FLOWERS FOR 1961

January 2-8-10-11-18-19-28-29
February 4-5-6-7-16-24-25
March 3-4-5-6-7-14-15-24-25
April 1-2-3-11-12-19-20-21-27-28-29
May 1-8-9-17-18-24-25-26-27-28
June 4-14-15-22-23-24

July 1-2-3-10-11-18-19-21-22-29-30
August 7-8-14-15-16-17-18-26
September 3-4-10-11-12-13-14-22-23-30
October 2-8-10-11-12-19-20-28-29
November 4-5-6-7-16-24-25
December 1-2-3-4-5-13-22-23-30-31

BEST DAYS TO DESTROY WEEDS IN 1961

The best days for destroying weeds, noxious growth, and deadening trees are when the moon is in the signs of Gemini, Leo, and Virgo.

January 3-4-5-6-7-25-26-27-30-31
February 1-2-3-21-22-23-26-27-28
March 1-2-21-22-26-27-28-29-30
April 17-18-22-23-24-25-26
May 14-15-16-19-20-21-22-23
June 11-12-16-17-18-19-20

July 8-9-13-14-15-16-17
August 4-5-6-9-10-11-12-13
September 1-2-5-6-7-8-9-28-29
October 3-4-5-6-7-25-26-27-30-31
November 1-2-3-22-23-26-27-28-29-30
December 19-20-24-25-26-27-28

If Your Soil Is Alkaline You Can Beat the Alkalinity and Make Your Soil More Productive

San Antonio and surrounding areas in South and Southwest Texas are situated in thick tangles of limestone (caliche) deposits which pose a serious threat to proper plant growth if not corrected.

Soil must provide nutrients plants need for best growth not only in the proper amounts, but in easily digested form for best results. Alkalinity in the soil locks up these nutrients; retards their effectiveness . . . subsequently starving the plants. Plants sicken, yellow and frequently die.

Generally, a spadeful of Copperas spread over a 100-foot square plot of garden bed will kick back the alkalinity and restore the soil to a productive level but we suggest the specific use of STAFFEL'S ROSE FOOD for roses, STAFFEL'S TREE FOOD for trees, STAFFEL'S BULB FOOD for bulbs, etc., for best results. These plant foods not only combat alkalinity but also provide specific elements necessary for the proper nourishing of that particular plant. These elements, moreover, stay with the soil longer, feed slowly and constantly as needed, and will not readily leach out of the soil.

Use Staffel's Alkali-fighting Fertilizers for Best Results

STAFFEL'S LAWN AND GARDEN FOOD

The most balanced and most complete general fertilizer we make and becoming more and more popular with San Antonio gardeners every season. 100% pure organic vegetable matter combined with all the essential minerals and chelates.
10 lb. bag \$.95 — 25 lb. bag \$1.50
50 lb. bag \$2.65

STAFFEL'S SPECIAL ROSE FOOD

Nothing like it to pep up your roses and keep them blooming. Made specially for our south Texas. Contains all the chelates and other minerals to keep roses deep dark green and well fed.
1 lb. 25c — 5 lbs. 75c — 10 lbs. \$1.25
25 lbs. \$2.75 — 50 lbs. \$4.95

STAFFEL'S SPECIAL BULB FOOD

It's potash-rich! Makes bulbs, tubers, corms and rhizomes produce large, healthy bulb plants which will bloom to top capacity.
5 lbs. 75c — 10 lbs. \$1.25
25 lbs. \$2.75 — 50 lbs. \$4.95

COPPERAS (Iron Sulphate)

Puts new life into roses, ornamental shrubs and trees. Ideal for use on camellias, azaleas and jasmine.
5 lb. bag 45c — 11 lb. bag 80c
(not prepaid)

STAFFEL'S MINERAL 16

16 soil-enriching minerals concentrated in one package to boost your soil's productivity and make you lovelier flowers; bigger and better vegetables.
2 lbs. 50c

Not prepaid.

STAFFEL'S SPECIAL TREE FOOD AND SOIL CONDITIONER

Contains all the necessary food elements to aid in the correction of alkaline soils which plague South Texas tree owners. Contains trace minerals in proper and correct amounts. 5 lbs. 75c — 10 lbs. \$1.25 — 25 lbs. \$2.55 — 50 lbs. \$4.50.

Bone Meal	5 lb.	\$.75
Ammonium Sulphate	5 lb.	.45
Soil Sulphur	5 lb.	.39
Acid Phosphate	1 lb.	.10



How Much Plant Food To Use On Flowers and Vegetables Per 100 Square Feet

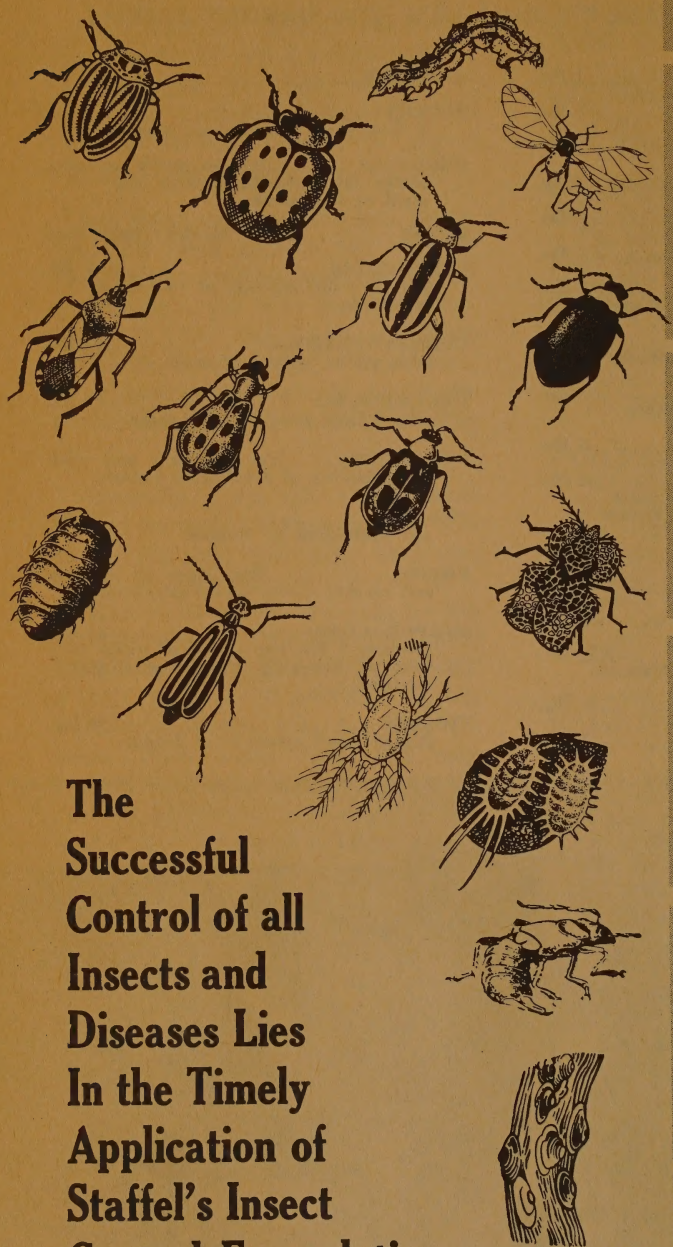
(BASED ON STAFFEL'S 8-12-4 LAWN AND GARDEN FOOD)

ARTICHOKES	3 lbs.	ANNUALS	4 to 6 lbs.
ASPARAGUS	3½ lbs.	ASTERS	6 lbs. & double the quantity on poor soils.
BEANS	3 lbs.	BEGONIAS	Dig in small amounts. Never cultivate. Mulch with leaf mold or peat moss.
BEETS	5 lbs.	BULBS	Use Staffel's Bulb Food
CABBAGE	8 lbs.	CARNATIONS	2½ lbs. plus 2½ lbs. Muriate of Potash at blooming.
CARROTS	7 lbs.	CHRYSANTHEMUMS	2½ lbs. plus mulch with leaf mold.
CAULIFLOWER	7 lbs. & 70 lbs. Staffel's Sheep Manure	DELPHINIUMS	10 lbs. plus 2 inch mulch of peat moss.
CELERY	7 lbs. & 100 lbs. Staffel's Sheep Manure	GERANIUMS	Use sparingly and wash in sprinkling of Muriate of Potash.
CORN	3 lbs. & 7½ lbs. Muriate of Potash	PANSIES	20 lbs. and sprinkling of Potash.
LETTUCE	5 lbs.	PHLOX	Turn over 10 lbs into soil several weeks before planting.
ONIONS	4 lbs. & 2 lbs. Staffel's Sheep Manure and sprinkling Muriate of Potash	SNAPDRAGONS	10 lbs. Dissolve 2 lbs. per gallon of water at time of blooming and irrigate with mixture.
PARSLEY	5 lbs.	VIOLETS	2 lbs. Dig in small amounts of Potash.
PEAS	3 lbs.		
RADISHES	6 lbs.		
SPINACH	2½ lbs. & 100 lbs. Staffel's Sheep Manure		
TOMATOES	7 lbs.		
TURNIPS	3 lbs.		



How to place plant food so that it is easily available to hungry roots is not as difficult as it may seem. All soil benefits from a light food dressing at time of pre-planting. Watered down, it will remain ready for instant feeding as soon as the seed starts sending out its roots to make the seedling. Later, when plant is established, hungry roots will demand their necessary quota of plant food which can be applied in shallow trenches on both sides of the garden row. Spread evenly and wet down thoroughly.

How To Control Plant Pests In Your



The Successful Control of all Insects and Diseases Lies In the Timely Application of Staffel's Insect Control Formulations

Not only is timely application of control measures necessary but to be a step ahead of possible injury to your garden preventive measures are a must. Even before bugs appear, your gardens, vegetables and other plants should be sprayed or dusted. Prevention is the best cure by far. But dusting and spraying should take place no longer than immediately after the presence of insects is noticed.

KIND OF PEST

CHEWING INSECTS

**BETTER,
BORERS,
WINGED BUGS,
OR THEIR
NYMPHS AND
LARVA
(Caterpillars)**

SUCKING INSECTS

**THESE ARE THE
APHIDS (Plant Lice),
LEAFHOPPERS, SCALE
INSECTS AND OTHERS
EQUIPPED WITH
PIERCING MOUTH
PARTS WHICH SUCK
UP THE PLANT'S
LIFE JUICES**

NIGHT FORAGING INSECTS

**GRASSHOPPERS
SOW BUGS
EARWIGS
CATERPILLARS
SNAILS
SLUGS**

PLANT DISEASES

**RUSTS
BLACK SPOT
ANTHRACNOSE
MILDEWS
BLIGHTS
MOSAICS**

ANTS

**TICKS, FLEAS,
HAIRY CHINCH BUGS
AND CHIGGERS
IN LAWNS
AND OTHER
OUTDOOR
AREAS**

Garden the Staffel Way

DAMAGE

Leaves, stems or limbs will be chewed and eaten. Mostly damage is evident on leaves which take on a ragged appearance around the edges. Sometimes leaves appear skeletonized. Often foliage is covered with black, dirt-like excreta which looks like it comes from plant. "Shotholes" in leaves are evidence of small beetles.

Plants and foliage yellow, weaken and often die. Leaves take on a blighted or "burnt" appearance. Red Spiders cause dusty, white-powdered appearance made up of white specks on underside of leaves. White Flies make themselves evident by spotty mold which grows in the honey dew given off by white fly nymphs.

Eat mostly at night, defoliating shrubby plants and trees. Plant seedlings are their specialty, often level-off entire seedling areas. Leaves commonly chewed ragged. Sowbugs (grey, slate-colored bugs which curl into tight "pill" when disturbed) are the worst offenders.

Black spot or Anthracnose show small black or brown spots or masses of spots on leaves with grayish brown or silvery center. Mildews leave powdery growth on leaves, causing distorted "crinkly" leaves and buds. Blights attack most fruit crops, causing soft brown "rotten" spots to appear on fruit.

These are general feeders and for most cases cause no real damage in vegetable gardens. In some instances they do feed on and injure the leaves, stems, fruits or roots of growing plants.

These annoying insects need no describing. Anyone who has a lawn or dense vegetation on the premises is familiar with all of them. They can be controlled either with a spray or a dust, whichever you can use more conveniently.

GENERAL CONTROL MEASURES

Spraying or dusting with reliable insecticides before the infestation is too severe is a must. Actually, preventive measures are best. Periodic sprayings of garden and shrubbery with STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-PRAY or ROSE SPRAY will often control all insects for an entire planting season. STAFFEL'S VEGETABLE DUST is highly recommended for the vegetable garden. STAFFEL'S ROSE SPRAY is the newest all-around effective insect control agents and cannot be recommended too highly.

Generally speaking, there is no kill-all for sucking insects, altho STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-PRAY will control most of them. STAFFEL'S LIN-HEX SPRAY, is highly effective against Thrips, Aphids and many soil insects. Red Spider, Mites, Mealy Bugs, Whiteflies and others needing a highly penetrating spray for effective control are easily killed with STAFFEL'S ROSE SPRAY containing malathion. Squash Bugs, Harlequin Bugs and others infesting vegetable truck crops can be best controlled with repeated applications of STAFFEL'S HEMIPTERA 20% (Sabadilla) DUST.

STAFFEL'S NEW BUG BAIT is the 'most effective control method to use against these pests. It is a specially prepared, easy-to-use, sure-kill bait which does its best work when applied late in the evening after watering. May be combined with STAFFEL'S 10% DDT DUST or STAFFEL'S 10% CHLORDANE DUST for a combination killer nothing else can beat. Hundreds of home gardeners are using STAFFEL'S NEW BUG BAIT. Particularly effective against Sow Bugs (Pill Bugs).

Buy yourself a can of STAFFEL'S Special ROSE DUST. Comes complete, ready to use with a built-in dust gun. Periodic dustings will hold down or control most plant disease. Micro-pulverized for better adherence to leaves. Some blights are really caused by sucking insects and must be treated with insecticides. Do not water plant foliage at night and Rusts and Mildews will be more easily controlled.

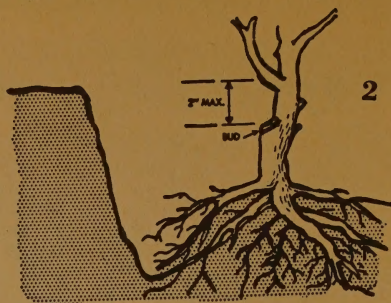
Use STAFFEL'S ANT GRANULES containing 10% Heptachlor. Particularly valuable in the control of Fire Ants which are becoming increasingly more evident in this area. Use STAFFEL'S ANT KILLER, containing Pyrethrum, for general household use.

STAFFEL'S LAWN SPRAY is your best control agent. Readily soluble in water, it can be used in garden hose guns for easier application. STAFFEL'S LAWN DUST is ideal for use around kennels and other areas where these insects need to be killed or repelled.

Follow These 4 Simple Steps Towards



Remove any damaged roots. Roses usually arrive with more roots and stems than needed, so pruning does no harm. Remove all but two to four of sturdiest stems. If roots seem dried out or you can't plant at once, set plants in water.



Make hole wide enough for roots to rest in natural position with bud graft 2 inches below surface. Build mound of soil in center of hole, arrange roots over it. Press down on plant to force out any air pockets still in soil mound.

You Can Make Your Roses Bloom Longer, and Be Lovelier Than Ever Before



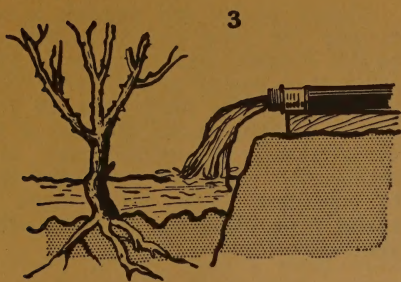
The essentials for success with roses are: proper planting, a sunny location, well-drained soil and plenty of water during the growing season. Start with No. 1 grade plants, preferably those which bear the approval of the All-American Rose Selections. Have the ground ready when roses arrive and make certain the roots are never exposed to sunshine or drying winds. Water plants regularly, but don't feed until they are established in their new location — then feed STAFFEL'S SPECIAL ROSE FOOD regularly in small amounts. Abundant roses are the result of feeding. Make first applications of STAFFEL'S ROSE FOOD to soil around stems a month before flowers appear. This is very important and should be observed. Never feed roses at time of planting with any type of plant food.



Roses love to eat at all times, but they're selective and dainty eaters. Feed them STAFFEL'S ROSE FOOD at least four times a year and you'll keep them blooming to their fullest possible capacity.

Ask for, Insist on, the STAFFEL'S-In-The-Diamond

Growing Roses Successfully



Fill hole half way with enriched soil, then settle soil about roots with water. STAFFEL'S MINERAL 16, diluted, may be used, will give plant a boost. Finish filling hole. Some growers like to mound soil high around branches when the rose is planted.



Soak soil to 6-inch depth about once a week during summer. Surface soil will sometimes seem dry between waterings, but roots will have ample moisture. Soaker hose does job without splashing foliage. Mulching conserves moisture.

Pruning Your Roses

Cut fall-planted roses back to 12 inches at moving time, then reduce to 6 inches the next spring. If you plant roses in the spring, cut them back at once to 6 inches. Severe pruning of hybrid teas induces large flowers on young wood. Well established roses should be pruned not earlier than around the 1st of January and to a height conforming to the type of rose it is. Tall blooming bushes usually are cut back to around 18 inches and the more compact bushes to around 12 inches.

Dust or Spray Your Roses Regularly

This is a must. Nothing makes a rose bush look more unsightly than Black Spot, Mildew or the ragged edges caused by insects; to say nothing of the yellowed, sick leaves caused by sap-suckers such as aphids. Spray regularly with STAFFEL'S SPECIAL ROSE SPRAY or treat with STAFFEL'S SPECIAL ROSE DUST for two-way control of both insects and diseases with one application.

Mulch Your Roses

STAFFEL'S Peat Moss, wheat straw, vermiculite or any other similar material makes a good mulch for roses. Don't scrape up soil from around the plant. Mulches keep

the soil, and the roses, from drying out. It saves maintenance time and water, weeds are discouraged and soil is not packed as heavily by traffic. By laying down a covering of dry material around your plants you insulate the ground, keeping soil temperatures more uniform.



A Well-fed Lawn

Unless you've got enough money to pay for good topsoil spread out to the required depth, make up your mind that you're in for some work spading out the lawn area. If your spirit weakens at the thought of the work ahead, remember that, once established, your lawn will be easy to maintain. You won't have to spend time remaking it every other year.

It's not as hard, probably, for you to dig a good-sized lawn area as you might think, providing, of course that you take it easy. Don't try to finish the job in one day. A good spading fork (avoid buying a cheap job which bends and twists at every turn of the earth) is a good investment. Drive the spade straight down with your foot and break each spadeful of earth as it is turned over. Don't spade when the ground is too wet. Soil is just right when you can crumble each spadeful with a slap of the spade or fork.

A light feeding with STAFFEL'S LAWN and GARDEN FOOD at time of spading will do worlds for your future lawn and, if you can afford it by all means spade in the required amount of STAFFEL'S Peat Moss at the time of spading. You'll never regret it as long as you own that lawn. STAFFEL'S Peat Moss makes the soil light and spongy; water retaining. It will stay right there in the soil helping to make a carpet-like growth not easily equalled by any other soil conditioner. Later, of course, when the lawn is established, you can condition the soil further by applying STAFFEL'S LAWN and GARDEN FOOD which is not only a complete plant food in itself, but a soil conditioner too.

How do you strive for a year-round all-green lawn? There are four steps, all essential, all easily followed. First, have at least 6 inches (at least.) of really rich topsoil for your lawn. Use seed, or stolons, that are adapted to this part of Texas. Third, give your lawn regular care and fourth, and truly important, feed your lawn a proper, well-balanced meal at least once a year. If your soil isn't well conditioned and well fed your hopes for a good lawn will fly out your picture window. Good conditioning and good feeding make deep, strong root masses. The deeper the grass roots go, the greater your chances of extending the lawn's green season.



Is A Healthy, Dark Green Lawn

Many folks like to top-dress their lawns in the early spring either to rejuvenate the lawn or to bring it up to a higher level. Be sure you buy good topsoil if you're going to do this. Again, Staffel's Peat Moss is a good thing to add to the topsoil. It will make your top dressing do more, go farther. Other details of regular lawn treatment include: Water several inches deep during long dry spells. At any time, remember that one good soaking is better than seven light sprinklings. Mow regularly during the months that the grass is growing and later in the fall than you normally would, as grass browns from the tips toward the centers. Control weeds with Staffel's Lawn Weed Killer containing 2,4-D and 2,4-5T.



Yes, having the proper base for your new lawn is all-important but let's suppose that you already have a good lawn but that in the process of growing and thriving it has exhausted its feeding range and is growing puny due to its tiring efforts to find more food. Then is the time to give it a good feeding-dressing with Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food. You'll be amazed at how quickly it will perk up and green up. Moreover, it will stay that way for months to come.

Protect Your Lawn Against Attacks Of Biting, Itching Insects

Is your lawn a torment instead of a joy? Ticks, fleas, chiggers and hairy chinch bugs infesting lawns can make your lawn a liability instead of an asset. But don't worry one bit. Tormenting insects are quickly and easily killed by applying Staffel's new Lawn Tick, Flea and Chigger spray either with a garden hose gun or a pressure sprayer. The ingredients in this lawn insect killer are positive killers and go deep to kill other insects which feed on roots such as grubworms and wireworms. For those who would rather use a dust Staffel's Lawn Dust is a must. You can use either a dust gun or, back to the wind, you can walk backwards and broadcast Staffel's Lawn Dust easily, and in a short time, all over the infested area.

Staffel's Lawn Spray, 8 oz. \$.89
Pints \$1.45 — Qts. \$2.45
Staffel's Lawn Dust, 4 lbs. \$1.69



Proper Feeding of Your Lawn and Garden can Mean The Difference Between Success or Failure

Plant foods are the nutrients plants use to manufacture true foods — carbohydrates, sugars, and proteins. They are also called "Fertilizers" and the terms are used interchangeably. When you fertilize plants, you are supplementing the natural supplies of nutrients already in the soil to be sure that they have enough at the right time.



Why Use Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food?

Because in addition to the all important 3 elements mentioned above Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food is composed of all vegetable organic elements along with the vital minerals and iron chelates it takes to make a complete food, lacking nothing in the way of power to beat down our south Texas alkaline soil.

It's Complete

Other foods, used in smaller quantities by plants are called trace elements. These include boron, iron, manganese, calcium and many others. These very important elements are included in Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food to round out it's full-feeding completeness to make it the ideal, all-around lawn and garden food.

It's Sanitary

There are still some folks who aren't completely convinced that this is an asset when dealing with fertilizers. They are still in the well-rotted manure days when well-rotted manure was easily available and people generally weren't as conscious of sanitation as they are now. Certainly manure is a good fertilizer, and so's sewage sludge, for that matter, but who will knowingly use any of the two when for less money they can buy Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food? It's sanitary to use because it's made up of clean, vegetable organic matter. Even children can safely use it.

It's Easy to Use

Because it's light and loamy and can be handled without fear of soiling the hands or offending sensitive nostrils, Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food is a great favorite with thousands of Texas gardeners. There's nothing in it to offend anyone; it's just pure, 100% vegetable and mineral plant-feeding matter!

Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food Contains No Sewage Sludges or Irritating Chalk Fillers

This we guarantee. The bulk of Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food is clean vegetable organic matter with the necessary minerals included to make it complete. It is completely free . . . yes, completely free . . . of sewage sludge or any other type of human waste, organic or inorganic. It contains no chalk or other gritty, irritating fillers which act as carriers for mineral food elements. Because it is all-vegetable organic in substance, it both feeds and conditions the soil, promoting and stimulating growth. 10 lbs. 95c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$2.65, F.O.B. San Antonio, Texas.

Organic or Chemical?

You can get an argument on this fast but whether you apply compost or chemicals, nothing gets into your plants except in chemical form. Compost, manures, sludges, etc. must be converted to their basic chemical form before they do your plants a bit of good as food. Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food possesses all of the qualities of one, and none of the drawbacks of the other. Nowhere can you find a better plant food. Moreover, it contains **BOTH** organic and inorganic plant feeding elements. There's no way at all you can go wrong when you use it.



If the fertilizer you are buying does not bear the STAFFEL'S in The Diamond Brand, it is not a Staffel Product. Do not be misled, insist on the authentic, Staffel-in-the-Diamond Brand.

BERMUDA GRASS for Summer

Here is a long-living grass that just goes on and on and on . . . making a fine lawn all summer long, even in the hottest and driest, of weather. Runners grow from 2 to 5 or more inches in length. The leaves are short, flat and bluish-green. Grows on almost any fertile soil which is not too wet but does best in heavy soils. 1 lb. \$1.25 — 5 lbs. \$6.10 — 10 lbs. \$11.50 — 25 lbs. \$25.00. Not prepaid.

RYE GRASS For A Winter Lawn

An annual. Germinates in 6 to 10 days. Grows rapidly but is short-lived, staying lush only during the winter months. Fine for planting as a cover crop for Carpet Grass, helping to shade, keep it moist and hold it in until it germinates. Needs lots of moisture. Sow in fall only . . . and then rake it out in the spring. 1 lb. 25c — 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid.

CARPET GRASS SEED

A perennial. A creeping grass that makes a dense sod and is especially adaptable to San Antonio and surrounding south and southwest Texas areas. Loves sandy loam soils where the moisture is near the surface most of the year. Needs lots of water. Very easy to establish and easy to maintain. 1 lb. \$1.25 — 5 lbs. \$5.50 — 10 lbs. \$10.00. Not prepaid.

We Hope This Book Has Been of Benefit to you . . .

No one knows all there is to know about gardening. At least, we've never known of anyone who can come up with all the answers. So many different and exciting things can happen in gardening. We can only record what we ourselves have experienced and pass along to you the knowledge gathered by others. We hope that the end result has been a happy combination of the two. Naturally, we are always happy to hear from our readers. If there is anything that you think you can contribute in the way of constructive criticism or information please know that we will be more than happy to hear from you.

Good Luck
and
Good
Gardening!

It's Easy To Have Healthy Trees When Fed, Sprayed



Winter Time Is the Best Time to Prune and Spray Your Trees

When the tree is leafless and dormant, and the sap is deep down in the roots, stored away to spring into instant life with the first warm murmurings of spring, then is the best time to prune it to its desired shape and spray it to kill all the insects, insect larvae and insect eggs which winter over on and under the bark. Use STAFFEL'S SCALE EMULSION when the tree is leafless and dormant. It's quick-acting, deeply-penetrating and highly effective. It goes deep and kills well, with no danger of possible injury to the tree itself. The tree buds out in the spring, completely free of the insects which would have turned it into a blue plate special.

Staffel's Makes A Tree Spray For Use In Any Season

Naturally, dormant spraying is not a cure-all for all-season, only a great help. There are other bugs, and diseases, which come up later in the year who come into your orchard or your yard bent on destroying, or sickening, your trees and shrubs. For these, Staffel's has a timely weapon which makes it easy to fight the bugs . . . and the disease . . . to a finish.

Staffel's Pecan Tree Spray

Controls casebearer, pecan scab, pecan aphid, rosette, pecan weevil, mites, gall insects, worms, caterpillars, phylloxera and other insects infesting pecan and peach trees. Spray in the spring or summer. Early spring is ideal to clean up on any insects which might have escaped the dormant treatment and may want to set up housekeeping inside they young or emerging pecan nuts.

Staffel's Fruit Tree Spray

Controls both insects and diseases on fruit trees at the same time. Apples, pears, strawberries, apricots and cherry trees may be sprayed with Staffel's Fruit Tree Spray and peaches are particularly happy to see it because it controls the Peach Tree Borer, and Peach Tree Curl.

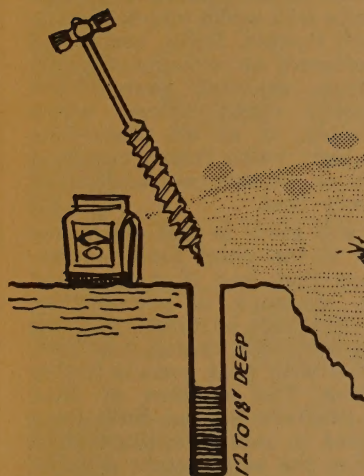
Staffel's Boraway

An oldtimer still in there, vigorously fighting down all borers in all trees, an all insect larvae wintering in the ground. May be used any time on tree trunks or used as a soil treatment, usually at the base of the tree.





Allow about 2 pounds of STAFFEL'S Special Tree Food for each inch of trunk diameter. Estimate diameter of tree 1 foot from base to determine the required amount of plant food.



How to fertilize A Tree For Best Results

Growing trees may be fed any time from early spring to August 15 for best results. Fall and winter feeding is also effective, after the tree is dormant. Make holes about two inches in diameter and 12 to 18 inches deep in a zigzag fashion as shown in illustration, slightly inside and outside the branch spread. Make holes with crowbar, electric drill or earth auger. In figuring the requirements of a tree allow 2 pounds of Staffel's Tree Food to each inch of diameter of the trunk.



It's Easy To Have A Successful Bulb Flower Garden If You Buy Good Bulbs, Plant Them Right and Feed Them Right

A bulb flower garden is the easiest kind in the world to raise. Actually, there is nothing to it. Bulbs need a sunny, well-drained location and that's just about all they need to make them grow and bloom like crazy. Naturally, there's two or three things you can do to help them do better, such as feeding them and protecting them from insects but for the most part, they fend pretty well for themselves. Many bulbs, such as crocus, daffodils and muscari actually grow beautifully even in rocky soils. Spring bulbs are particularly easy to plant. These are planted in the fall. Summer-blooming bulbs, planted in the spring, require more care than spring bulbs but knowledge and a routine make them a challenging pleasure. These are the dahlias, anemones, tuberous rooted begonias, etc.

But regardless of when or what you plant, discrimination in buying

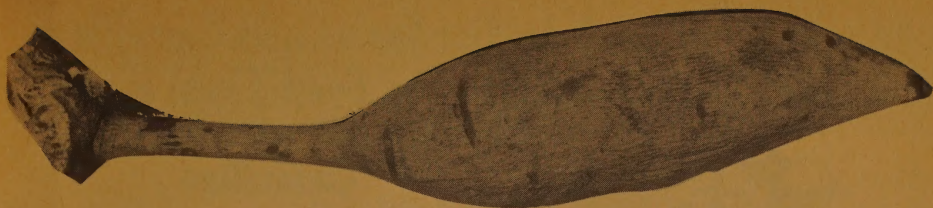
and selection is of the utmost importance if you expect to get the most . . . and best . . . out of your bulb garden. Choosing only top-grade bulbs is the very best investment you can make and will minimize the hazard of plant failure considerably.

You Get What You Pay For . . .

Do not expect to get full-blooming plants from inferior bulbs. Only top-grade bulbs will make you top-grade plants and flowers. Bulbs, corms and tubers offered at ridiculously low prices from seasonal sources are often weak, runty things which bloom feebly, if at all. Hand-pick and buy your bulbs from your local seedsman or nurseryman and insist on the very best.

Bulbs will grow in just about any type soil if the plant food requirements are met and if proper and adequate drainage is provided so that they will not be forced to grow in boggy soil. Soil which has been conditioned with peat moss is highly satisfactory. The addition of bone meal or Staffell's Special Bulb Food is indicated in most plantings since rarely does the soil contain a sufficient amount of potash to completely nourish the bulb. Tulips and Hyacinths should be pre-cooled in the vegetable compartment of your refrigerator for a period of two to three weeks, at least, before planting. Be sure to plant Ranunculus prongs down. Observe proper planting depths. Dahlias, gladiolus, caladiums and Tuberous-rooted begonias should be taken up for replanting the following season.

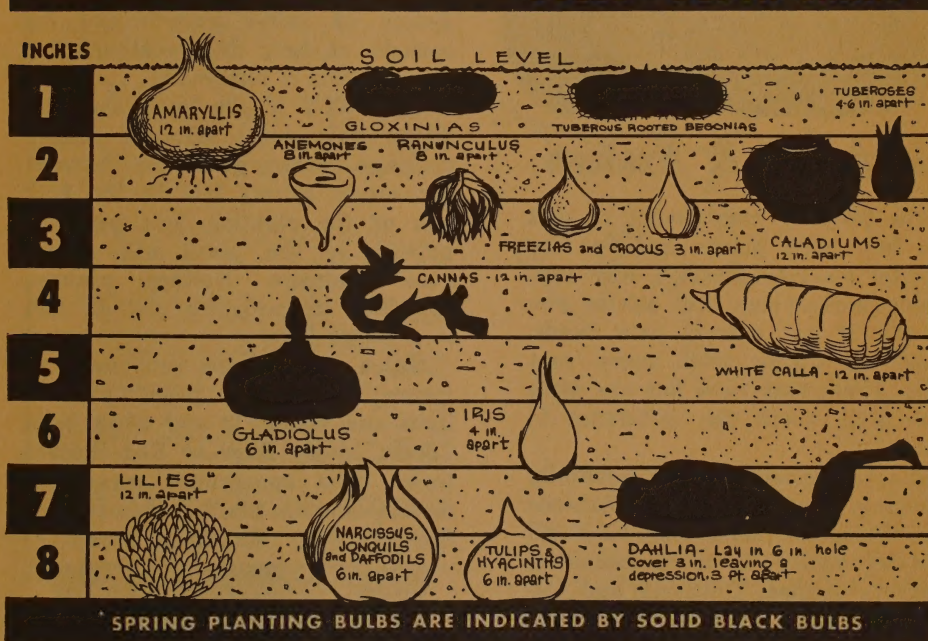




Picture of a Good "Growing" Dahlia Tuber . . .

We wish we had the space to illustrate every single type bulb and point out what it requires in the way of size, shape and appearance to make it a good one but because we don't we'll put you in the know about Dahlias. A good dahlia bulb must have an "eye." This eye is important because from it comes the new growth, without it it is "blind" and worthless. Often it's a well pronounced bud, but sometimes it's only a slight bump, or two or three bumps. Never buy a dahlia bulb without this "eye."

FALL and SPRING PLANTING BULBS - DEPTH CHART



Know Your Bulbs?

Begonias, Caladiums and Dahlias are grown from tubers which must be lifted from the garden each fall and stored over winter.

Hyacinths, daffodils (narcissus), lilies are true bulbs which are propagated by scales or small bulbs that split off of the other bulb, to form new bulbs.

Gladiolus, crocus and cyclamen are corms. Corms can be propagated by cutting into sections each with a bud, or by planting cormlets formed at base of the mature corm.

Gladiolus and cyclamen corms are not winter-hardy, must be lifted from the ground in the fall and stored indoors during winter.

Rhizomes are storage units—thick, fleshy, underground stems.

Iris are the best known of the rhizomes. Others in this group include cannas.

It's useful to know the various bulbous materials when buying them, or exhibiting their flowers as specimens or in arrangements at flower shows.

It's Easy to Grow Azaleas, Gardenias and Camellias If You Plant Them Correctly and Feed Them Right



Gardenias & Azaleas

The primary requirement is that you buy good plants and for the specific planting location. Any reputable nurseryman will advise you on this if you explain your needs. Insist on plants with heavy root balls. These cost more but are more than well worth the difference in cost.

The soil must be acid. Generally speaking, most soils in San Antonio and southwest Texas can be made acid by adding $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of Staffel's Azalea, Gardenia and Camellia Food per square yard of planting soil. Wait 30 days after application and repeat, if plants are not coming up to normal expectations of greening and/or blooming. For individual plants 1 to 2 ounces of Staffel's Azalea, Gardenia and Camellia Food diluted in 1 gallon of water is about the right dosage. If soil becomes too acid a light application of finely ground limestone per 25 square feet may be used.

Plant correctly. Don't be afraid to dig too large a hole. Mix soil one-third to same amount of peat moss or sand. Half soil — half peat moss combinations are good, too. It's important that the soil be spongy and moisture-retaining.

Camellias

Peat moss is the best soil conditioner you can use for these plants. It conserves moisture longer than other materials and lightly lends a texture to the soil which encourages rapid growth of the thirsty, sensitive rootlets. Do not remove the burlap from balled plants but merely loosen the tops after planting.

Water freely. These plants need lots of water, especially during the season of active growth and the periods of hot, dry weather. But . . . and this is important . . . water freely ONLY if you know that the plants have been afforded proper drainage. Rocks, gravel or charcoal (or coarse ashes) laid in the bottom of the planting hole prior to putting in the plant will assure good drainage. Neither azaleas, camellias or gardenias will do well in a boggy hole.

Mulch yearly with peat moss to insure the proper penetration of light and water. If and when bugs (Scale, Mealy Bugs or Red Spider) make their appearance spray immediately with Staffel's Lin-Hex or Staffel's 56% Malathion Spray.



How To Keep RATS and MICE Out Of Your HOME and GARDEN

There is only one way to keep your garden and your home free of destructive rats and mice and that is to kill them. Killing rats and mice, however, involves more than just setting out rodent control agents. It takes more than just rat traps; more than cats; more than poisons. It takes thinking.

For instance, in the garden, rats and mice are usually harbored under and between rocks, thickly wooded areas and the tangle of certain types of ornamentals. You cannot set out poison baits without proper precautions lest you endanger the life of birds and pets, and even children too young to know the danger.

One thing is for sure. If you can control rats and mice outside, controlling them inside will be much simpler because rats and mice come from outdoors to pillage your home.

Staffel's manufactures three different kinds of rat and mice killers.

STAFFEL'S RATS 'N' MICE BAIT—Contains Warfarin. The most popular, most widely used rodenticide in the entire United States, and the safest to use. Rats and mice literally eat themselves to death on this one. They develop no bait shyness and eat it readily. Comes in neat package of 4 ready-to-use bait stations; enough to treat the average home for 10 full days. Comparatively safe to use around children or pets. Available in liquid form, too.

STAFFEL'S RAT SIP — A liquid poison containing Thallium Sulphate and must be used with extreme care so that it will not be accessible to children, pets or domestic animals. A quick killer and hot weather favorite, when rats are always thirsty.

STAFFEL'S RAT AND MOUSE SEED — An assortment of poisoned grains rats and mice simply can't resist. Easily scattered around rat runways. Does a quick, sure job but must be used with caution around children, pets and domestic animals.

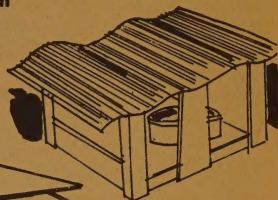
DEAD ON STAFFEL'S RATS 'N' MICE BAIT WITH WARFARIN

The mouse illustrated on the right got no farther than the package of Staffel's Rats 'N' Mice Bait. We've taken one of the packets out to show you how conveniently Staffel's Rats 'N' Mice Bait is put up. Each packet is perforated so that all you have to do is break it open and set it out. It's that simple. Then you simply replace the bait as needed.

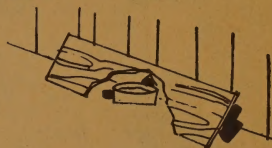
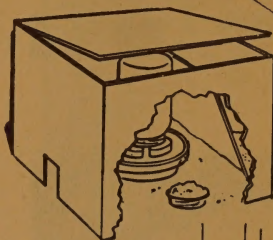
RECOMMENDED BAIT STATIONS

Bait Stations should be used to provide privacy to the rats and mice while they are eating. To protect the bait from rain, snow or dust, and to prevent animals other than rodent pests from reaching it. A number of satisfactory types of bait stations have been recommended and illustrated below. Bait stations should be placed on a plate or pan to keep it from soaking up moisture from the ground when set outdoors.

Upturned carton with room for water



Open crate covered with tar paper



Board nailed against wall

WHEN USING POISON BAITS . . . be certain that they are out of reach of children, pets and domestic animals. This is not difficult to do and should be observed at all times.

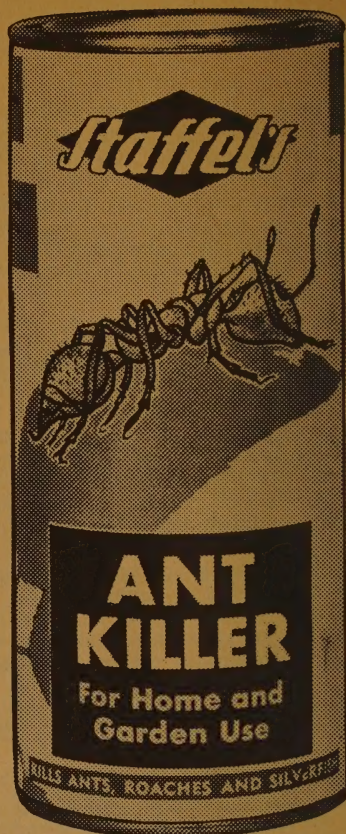


KILL ANTS AND FLIES IN YOUR PATIO AND GARDEN AREA

Ants, while not generally destructive (except Fire Ants) are nevertheless a nuisance around the garden and on greenhouse. They do feed on the tender roots and leaves of some plants occasionally and for this reason are highly unpopular with indoor gardeners. Staffel's Ant Killer, containing non-poisonous pyrethrins, is the best control agent for general use. It's safe, and a sure killer and best applied by merely shaking it out of the can and on the plants themselves. Fire Ants, on the other hand, require something special for complete control and that's where Staffel's Fire Ant Granules, containing 10% Heptachlor, come to the rescue, killing off an entire fire ant colony, often with the very first treatment.

Staffel's Ant Killer, 8 oz.\$.50

Fire Ant Granules, 4 lbs.\$1.65



Flies are a Nuisance In Outdoor Areas

Flies are an annoyance and no home garden or recreational area is completely free of them. It's impossible, however, to spray or dust them away, and chasing them with a fly swatter not only takes up lots of good take-it-easy time but often results in broken flower pots, skinned shins and cross tempers. Staffel's Dry Fly Bait is the perfect answer to this problem. This bait is composed of easily scattered granules, containing an attractant and a poison which knocks all flies out in a hurry. All they've got to do is light on one of the granules, eat . . . and die. And they'll do it, too, because they'll flock to Staffel's Dry Fly Bait like they'd flock to honey. Two kinds: one containing Malathion and one containing Diazinon. Take your pick, they're both a sure thing.

Staffel's Dry Fly Bait, 1 lb.\$.95

5 lb. bag\$1.98

Sowbugs, Pillbugs, Earwigs, Grasshoppers and Snails May Want A Piece of Your Garden

There's a group of garden pest characters which, for the most part, lurk in the dark corners of your garden and wait for nightfall to come out and vandalize your plants and flowers. These night-foraging insects hide under rocks, in debris, under pots and around thickly-planted areas where it's dark and moist, busy always, and seldom in evidence. What they can do to your garden is a dirty shame.



Sowbugs (Pillbugs) Are the Worst Offenders

These grey, scurrying, shell-like insects feed on roots, tender seedlings and flowers. They're called by many names but around here they're identified as Sowbugs, or Pillbugs. They roll up into tight little grey balls when disturbed.

It's So Easy to Kill All Night-Foraging Insects With Staffel's Bug-Bait

Sowbugs, snails, slugs, earwigs, caterpillars, grasshoppers and all the rest of the night-foraging, garden destroying bunch can be stopped in their tracks with the application of Staffel's Bug Bait at least once a week. Scattered on the ground, not on the plant itself, Staffel's Bug Bait attracts them . . . and kills them in a hurry.

1½ lb. Can 65c — 4 lb. bag \$1.50



Garden Sanitation Is A Must

Keep your garden clean. Prunings, leaves, wood, rocks and debris in general should be completely removed from the garden area for best control of night-foraging insects. All these things harbor and protect insects, makes it hard for control agents to cover well to effect a complete, quick kill.

In addition, a clean garden discourages the spread of plant disease. Pick up and burn all leaves and clippings which may be suspected of having black spot, rusts or mildew. The spores of these diseases use rotting vegetation as a hothouse or incubator to stimulate the growth of more infection.

Use This Handy 12-Month Guide To

JANUARY

Water lawns to prevent winter-killing. Add a fig tree to your garden. Trees may be started from 8-inch cuttings of last year's growth. Choose Muscadine grapes for arbor plantings. Use one male plant for each five bearing ones. Spade up vegetable garden in preparation for Spring garden. Cut back branches on Crepe Myrtle to where they are pencil thick; you'll enjoy bigger flower clusters. Begin now to give azaleas their weekly sprays to control petal blight. Use Staffel's New Rose Spray. Prune roses.

FEBRUARY

Continue to water lawns in dry areas as long as you find it necessary. Make sure there's a slight mulch over strawberry beds to hold back growth and to protect them from late freezes. Continue to plant shrubs where weather permits. Plant roses now and feed old ones with Staffel's Special Rose Food. Complete pruning of late-flowering shrubs. Sow larkspur, poppies and other cool weather annuals. Sow nasturtium seed in poor soil for best blooming. Divide and transplant overgrown clumps of day lilies, Shasta daisies and phlox.

MAY

Spray lawn with Staffel's LAWN SPRAY to control Ticks, Fleas and Chiggers. Dust with Staffel's 40% CHLORDANE to kill grubworms, wireworms, etc. Install permanent edgings around borders. Cultivate vegetable garden and dust thoroughly with Staffel's Vegetable Dust to prevent or control insects and disease. Scatter Staffel's Tree Food around base of spring-flowering shrubs. Spread three or four inches of peat moss around azaleas, gardenias and camellias. Mulch keeps soil cool, holds moisture, helps keep soil acid. Fill in vacant spots with petunias and geraniums. Plant dahlias now. Sow morning glories, scarlet runners and other vines.

JUNE

Sow hulled Bermuda grass seed for new lawns or plant St. Augustine grass stolons or sprigs. Spread lightly with Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food. Let tomato plants go unpruned on ground for shade and to keep roots cool. Watch for red spider damage on azaleas, junipers, etc. Spray azaleas with Staffel's Special Rose Spray and junipers with Staffel's Evergreen Spray. Check labels on shrubs and trees to see that wires are not girdling stems. Water house plants more frequently now that the days are getting hotter. Spray for aphids on crepe myrtle, cape-jasmine and althea.

SEPTEMBER

Start winter lawns by sowing annual rye grass seed over closely mowed, well-fed Bermuda lawn. Renew the strawberry bed to save time in spring for other important jobs. Pick faded plumbago blooms and keep plants watered to encourage new blooms. Save water by keeping peat moss mulch spread on soil between roses and other garden flowers. Dust or spray tender tips of roses and remove seed pods. Water all roses liberally. Sow seeds of climbing nasturtiums in window boxes for winter blooms. Remove spent annuals and stake and trim those which remain.

OCTOBER

Set out cabbage plants, kohlrabi and onion sets. Shear hedges for the last time this season. Coat your roses weekly with Staffel's Rose Dust to control insects and disease. Install a neat, permanent edging along your garden borders if you haven't already done so. Plant evergreen shrubs and trees when the weather is cooler. Sow poppies, bachelor buttons and other hardy annuals for winter bloom. Dig glads when leaves turn yellowish green. Clean withered blooms and dead plants from garden and flower borders. Kill weeds before they go to seed.

Help You Have A Better Garden . . .

MARCH

Aerate, seed, and feed lawn bare spots while spring growing conditions are ideal. Plant citrus and other sub-tropical fruit. Feed them with Staffel's special tree food to get them started. Plant apple, plum, pear and flowering peach trees not later than the middle of the month. Transplant overcrowded shrubs and evergreens to form background for your flower garden. Replace foundation plantings with shrubs which won't grow up to dwarf your house. See that all perennials receive a periodic spraying to keep insects and diseases from establishing a foothold. Use Staffel's Special Rose Dust.

APRIL

Feed your lawn Staffel's Lawn and Garden food to encourage thick early growth and deep rooting for better drought resistance and appearance. Sow all kinds of vegetable seed this month. Set out plants of peppers, tomatoes and eggplant. Prune established fruit trees and check carefully around bases for signs of borers. Spray and soak trunk around base of tree with Staffel's Boraway. Side dress roses, shrubs and young trees with a complete plant food (Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food is ideal). Sow all summer annual flowers.

JULY

If you wonder when to water, test the soil to a depth of about four inches. If it is dry that far down and is powdery when crumbled, your lawn needs moisture. Plan to include beans, rutabagas, chard, squash and okra in plantings late in the month for fall vegetables. Spread Staffel's peat moss around young plants so that you won't have to water so often. Shade newly-set plants for a few days to help them get established. Look for lace bugs on pyracantha and spray them with Staffel's Lin-Hex, containing Lindane. Sow seeds of bluebonnet as soon as possible after flower spikes mature.

AUGUST

Look at your grass after mowing. Brown tips may indicate that the mower is tearing, not cutting. Sharpen your lawn mower. Control ants in your lawn with Staffel's Fire Ant Granules. Fight the white mildew that appears on your roses by spraying them regularly with Staffel's Special Rose Spray. Feed Azaleas, camellias and Gardenias. Take advantage of any summer rains to hoe the vegetable plot. Check your mulches and add more, if needed. Soak soil deeply about all shrubs and trees set out this past spring. Feed mums every 7 to 10 days with Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food.

NOVEMBER

Feed rye grass lawns with Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food. Rake leaves and clean off debris, if you didn't do it last month. Deep-feed trees not fed previously with Staffel's Special Tree Food. Start a strawberry patch and keep it watered for good fall growth. Cut back chrysanthemum plants after first killing frost. Store tender waterlilies in semi-dark, cool place. Cover Queen's Crown (Antignon) with a six inch blanket of soil to protect roots against low temperatures. Drain and clean pools in all areas where winter temperatures get low enough to freeze water; otherwise merely cover.

DECEMBER

Decorate your home for Christmas. Water the lawn to help prevent winter killing, especially in those areas which are exposed to drying winds. Soak evergreens, shrubs and other garden plants as soon as a cold wave is predicted. Spread a heavy mulch of Staffel's Peat Moss around hibiscus, plumbago and other subtropical plants. Scatter viola, alyssum or portulaca seed over iris beds for attractive ground cover. Make list of Christmas gifts of pots, pot plants, planters, plants, gardening books and other items of interest to gardener friends. Find some interesting way to say "Merry Christmas!" Attend the church of your faith.

FERTILIZER FUNDAMENTALS

Learn what to look for in any fertilizer before you buy. Don't be afraid to ask questions. Garden Store clerks and nursery folks have long-standing reputations for giving their customers straight answers to sensible questions because it's no more than good business to provide proper gardening information. Repeat business is what keeps the Staffel Dealer in business. He wants you to come back and he knows the customer will always return if he isn't misled. Look for, and ask about, these fertilizer features:



IS IT CLEAN?

It is important that the ingredients that make up the fertilizer are clean since all of it is applied through direct handling and exposes itself to the traffic of children, guests, pets and family. Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food contains no ill-processed sewage sludges or offensive hot manures.

DOES IT CONTAIN FILLERS?

Fillers are inactive. The filler is used only to carry the active elements to the soil. Why short-change yourself? Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food is 100% active, 100% pure . . . and contains no chalk or wood fillers.

IS IT SPECIAL FOR TEXAS' SOILS?

Very important. Must contain the acidising and chelating elements which are special to neutralize alkaline soils. Most Texas soils are alkaline.

IS IT AN ADVERTISED BRAND?

If it's extensively bought, it's extensively advertised. Only a good product does enough repeat business to justify its advertising. When you see the Staffel's-In-the-Diamond Brand on a bag of lawn food . . . you can buy it with confidence.

DOES IT CONTAIN ALL THE NEEDED ELEMENTS?

Important. An incomplete fertilizer is not completely effective. Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food is complete in nutritional value and in addition, conditions the soil upon application.

MANUFACTURER RELIABLE?

Check this carefully. The Staffel - In - The - Diamond Brand is your guarantee of quality and dependability. Accept no substitutes.

WILL IT CONDITION THE SOIL?

A fertilizer which does not, at the same time, condition the soil is not preferred. Plants should be fed periodically, of course, but the business of keeping the soil conditioned goes on all the time.

HOW ABOUT PRICE?

Too - cheap fertilizer can be lacking in quality content. Too - high fertilizers drain the budget needlessly. Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food gives you EVERYTHING, yet is sensibly priced.

KEEP YOUR LAWN AND OTHER AREAS FREE OF WEEDS

A weedy lawn is unsightly and alleys, drive-ways and fence areas cluttered with weeds not only make your place look hang-dog but also harbor mice, insects and night-foraging pests which keep your garden biting it's pretty green nails all of the time. There's no need to put up with those weeds another minute. You can do it easily and inexpensively with Staffel's Weed Killers.

LAWNS can be kept completely clear of broad-leaved weeds with Staffel's Improved Lawn Weed Killer. Simply spray on the weeds themselves, taking care that you do your spraying on a windless day to minimize the danger of drift into your garden area where the weed killer might easily damage or kill valuable plant life. There's no danger to the lawn grass itself, of course. Folks, there's no better stuff than Staffel's Improved Weed Killer for this purpose.

8 oz. 90c — Pints \$1.35 — Qts. \$2.50

OBNOXIOUS GRASSES and other woody plants which are a nuisance are easily killed with STAFFEL'S BRUSH KILLER NO. 32. It's a 2,4,5-T plus 2,4-D combination which knocks out those hard-to-kill weeds in a hurry. Moreover, they stay down. Simply spray or sprinkle thoroughly over the weedy or grassy area.

8 oz. \$1.25 — Pts. \$2.25 — Qts. \$3.50

BRUSHY AREAS mean nothing to Staffel's **SODIUM CHLORATE** Weed Killer. It's everybody's favorite for killing of Johnson grass, weeds and brush. One pound makes one gallon of spray and it's easily mixed and just as easily applied. It's non-poisonous and non-hazardous to use when applied as directed.

1 lb. 50c — 5 lbs. \$1.65 —
10 lbs. \$2.65

**We have
Many
Other
Weed
Killers
For any
Purpose.
See us.**



DANDELION



MILKWEED



RAGWEED



BULL THISTLE



JIMSON WEED



COCKLE BURR

STAFFEL'S DICTIONARY of GARDENING WORDS

ACID SOIL

An acid soil is one lacking in magnesium and calcium. Plants and grass will not grow as well in an acid soil because the organic bacteria within the soil cannot break down the plant food properly. Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food contains neutralizing elements which "sweeten" an acid "sour" soil. Azaleas, Gardenias, Camellias, Hydrangeas and Jasmines, however, do well in an acid soil.

ALKALINE SOIL

An alkaline soil is one that contains too much calcium (caliche or limestone) and can be quickly corrected with the application of Staffel's Camellia, Gardenia and Azalea Mix. Alkaline soils are quite common in San Antonio and South and Southwest Texas.

ANALYSIS

A printed breakdown of ingredients which appears on the label of most insecticides and fertilizers. Usually required by either State or Federal Law, or both. Gardeners are urged to familiarize themselves with the nature of ingredients which go into the manufacture of any product.

CHELATED

Chelated means that certain trace elements have been coated with an organic chemical to make it inactive chemically. It cannot react with unfavorable materials in the soil, therefore, it remains available for plant use. Trace elements react chemically with unfavorable materials in the soil which locks them up and renders them unavailable for plants. In order to feed a plant adequate trace elements, the elements must be in a form where they will not lock-up. Plant roots have the ability to take a chelated trace element in through its roots or leaves. Chelates play an important part in the manufacture of Staffel's Fertilizers to combat Chlorosis in plants.

CHLOROSIS

Yellowing of foliage, or grass. Easily overcome with the use of Chelated elements which are found in Staffel's Fertilizers.

CULTIVATION

A must in all gardening. Cultivation aerates the soil, gives roots a chance to breathe and grow. Care should be taken not to cultivate too deeply around plants, however, in order not to injure delicate roots. Gardenias, azaleas and others are plants whose root system are close to the surface. Trees, shrubs and ornamentals, in addition to flower beds, all benefit from proper cultivation.

CONTAINER GARDENING

Becoming more popular every year. Plants in pots or other containers are more easily cared for and maintained. Weeds are no problem and spot spraying for insects and disease is simplified. Moreover, many plants which cannot withstand the rigors of freezing weather, can be taken indoors and then brought outdoors when the winter has passed.



COMPOST

Highly decomposed vegetable matter. Leaves, for instance make some of the best compost. When left to lie where they fall, the leaves slowly begin to rot and as they decay they add plant foods to the soil. Don't however, allow leaves to remain on your lawn. They must always be raked to allow your grass to get its proper share of sun, water and air. Compost is important because it improves the structure of the soil. It takes about 6 to 12 months to properly decompose vegetable matter so that it turns into compost. More readily available for immediate use is Staffel's Peat Humus, ready to apply and teeming with millions of beneficial bacteria which will make your plants or lawn flourish as never before.

DECIDUOUS

Meaning that plants lose their leaves when they go dormant in the winter. The opposite of evergreen. Deciduous trees are best sprayed against insects when they are leafless in the winter. Highly penetrating sprays such as Staffel's Scale Emulsion may be used at this time to help have a bug-free tree in the Spring and Summer.

DRAINAGE

A must in all gardening. Except for aquatic plants, no plant will do well with "wet feet." A boggy condition encourages root rot and hinders the normal development of plants. Always plant where good drainage is available or create your own drainage with the use of rocks, gravel, broken crockery or coarse ashes placed well below the root area of any plant.

FILLERS

Often used in the manufacture of fertilizers to make for bulk and create a carrier for the fertilizing elements. Usually chalky, gritty substances which are of no value to the soil itself. Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food contains no chalky fillers which may irritate the nose and eyes.

FUNGICIDES

Certain chemical elements which combat plant diseases such as black spot, wilts, rusts, mildews and others. Found in proper amounts in Staffel's Special Rose Dust and Staffel's Vegetable Dust.

HERBICIDES

Weed killing elements either in liquid or dust form extensively used for the control of weeds in lawns, fields, driveways, lots, etc. Always specify exactly what type of weed, and location, when buying any herbicide and follow directions for use on the label. Staffel's manufactures a weed-killer for every purpose.

HUMUS

Same as Compost, a soil conditioner, except that it is now readily available in the form of Staffel's Peat Humus, completely activated to work quicker, do more, stay in the soil longer.

LEAF MOLD

Decomposed leaves. Oak leaf mold, or any leaf mold on the acid side, is preferable for use in this area. Ideal for use when planting azaleas, camellias or gardenias. Staffel's Special Leaf Mold is readily available and should be used for this purpose.

MANURE

Organic animal waste matter widely used as fertilizer and soil conditioner when available. A great carrier of weed seeds and must be used with care when not completely decomposed as it creates a burning hazard when green. Too "hot" in it's natural state for immediate garden use.

MULCH

Any loose material used to cover the soil for protection against drying out, crusting, rain damage, or extremes in temperatures is called a mulch. The type of mulch you use will depend upon the plants you are working with but generally, Staffel's Sun-dried Peat Moss will make the best mulch ever, for any plant.

SEWAGE SLUDGE

Sometimes used commercially for fertilizer. An organic fertilizer which supplies both humus and plant nutrients. Made up from organic human waste matter and not desirable for use if not properly and completely processed . . . deodorized . . . and made 100% sanitary. Although sewage sludge is a fertilizer its use is not generally recommended when such clean-to-use and more effective fertilizers are available such as Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food. Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food is made up of pure VEGETABLE organic matter containing those minerals and trace elements absolutely necessary for all plant growth. The State of Texas does not require that fertilizers containing human waste specify such contents on the label but gardeners can easily find out by asking at the point of purchase.

SOIL NUTRIENTS

In addition to air, light, water and root room, a growing plant needs a group of about 12 to 16 essential elements or "nutrients." These materials are usually in the soil in small amounts. Big exceptions are nitrogen, phosphorous, and occasionally, potassium. Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food supplies much needed elements in proper and adequate amounts.

SHEEP AND STEER MANURE

A good source of nitrogen for general garden use but must be adequately rotted before it can be used. Staffel's Sheep and Steer Manure is properly and scientifically processed. It contains no sewage sludges and is used extensively in flower beds. It will not burn or harm plants in any way and contains no weed seeds.

SOIL CONDITIONERS

Any element used to lighten a heavy, clayey soil or give body to gritty, sandy soils can be referred to as a soil conditioner. A light mixture consisting of the proper blending of clay, sand and organic matter, creates good garden loam. It is neither as compact as clay nor as loose and gritty as a sandy soil. Staffel's Sun-dried Peat Moss is the best soil conditioner we know. It loosens the soil, retains moisture, builds loam. It is not a fertilizer. Seeds germinate and emerge more easily in a loose soil. Root growth is improved because rootlets do not have to struggle through dense soil. Beneficial soil bacteria have a better chance to perform their needed functions of supplying plant foods.

TOPSOIL

The medium on which all plant life depends. The keys to its ability to grow plants are humus content, aeration and the presence of bacterial and other microscopic organisms that give life to soil. A good formula for general purpose gardening is 20% sand, 40% clay and 40% humus, approximately. The clay in the soil will give it mass and body while a sufficient quantity of sand will provide drainage for surplus water. Organic matter binds the particles together and provides a reservoir of moisture. Generally, all soils contain the first two elements and the third, humus or organic matter, is easily introduced with the addition of Staffel's Peat Moss.

SPADE

The most unpopular and most important word in all gardening. You spade up dirt to loosen it, aerate it. Fertilizers and soil conditioners must be spaded in to make them more effective in unplanted lawn and garden areas. Spading improves soils, kills harmful bacteria, improves drainage and promotes growth. Three-pronged cultivator rakes, forks or spades or small plows are generally used. All good gardening starts with the spade.

SPREADERS

Any implement used to spread fertilizers, soil conditioners and often seed. Generally recommended for use instead of broadcasting to insure even distribution. A good investment in gardening but spreaders can often be borrowed wherever fertilizer is bought.



Staffel's Products Which Will Help Make Your Garden Lovelier . . . More Productive

GRAFTING WAX — A must for the amateur and professional tree grafter. Very effective and lasts a long time. Finest quality. 4 oz. jar. 50.

GRAFTING TAPE — For grafting and budding. Especially prepared. Size 2 inches by 48 inches .60.

CHLORDANE DUSTS, SPRAYS & EMULSIONS — Act as stomach poison although many insects are controlled by varying degrees of susceptibility to each action including the effects of fumigation. 74% Chlordane Emulsion. 40% Chlordane Emulsion. 40% Chlordane Wettable Powder. 10% Chlordane Dust. 5% Chlordane Dust. Ask your Staffel Dealer for current prices.

DIELDRIN 50% WETTABLE POWDER and DIELDRIN (EMULSIFIABLE). — Well known foliage and soil insecticide. Both liquid and dust. Ask your Staffel dealer for current prices.

FIRE ANT GRANULES — Very special to control Fire Ants but kills a variety of insects such as earwigs and grasshoppers. Contains 10% Heptachlor. 1½ lb. can with spout 99c. 4 lb. bag \$1.65.

FUNGICIDE-MITICIDE MELON DUST — For cucurbits, roses, flowers and ornamentals. Micro-pulverized for better adherence to foliage. Contains 6%-1% Karathane. 12 oz. can .40. 4 lb. bag \$1.10.

HEMIPTERA DUST — SABADILLA — A safe-to-use dust which leaves no poisonous residue on vegetables or fruit. Harmless to honey bees. 1 lb. 10% .45. 1 lb. 20% .80.

HIGH LIFE (Carbon Bisulfide) — Fumigant, extensively used to pour down ant beds for total and complete control. Forms a gas heavier than air when exposed and filters down to all the subterranean nooks and crannies where ants live. Qt. .95, Gal. \$2.85.

INSECT POWDER — For those who want a non-poisonous insecticide to use around the house on house plants and gardens. 4 oz. .45, 1 lb. .95.

MALATHION 5% DUST — MALATHION 56% EMULSIFIABLE — MALATHION 25% WETTABLE POWDER — Ask your Staffel Dealer for current prices on this popular insecticide.

PARABENZENE CRYSTALS — Safe, effective insecticide, deodorant and fumigant. Repels moths, ants, fleas, weevils and borers. Stainless crystals give off a gas heavier than air. May be used in closets, cedar chests, trunks, etc. Used extensively for soil treatment around trees, for the control of borers and ants. ½ lb. can .35, 1 lb. can .65.

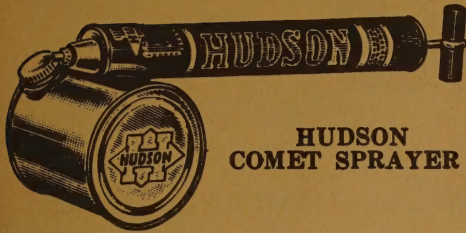
PYROCIDE DUST — Knocks out that hard-to-kill Squash Bug! Safe to use on vegetables and fruits. Leaves no toxic residue on foliage. Very effective when used early. No. 10: 12 oz. .45, No. 15: 4 lb. bag \$1.75.

RED SPIDER SPRAY — Contains Malathion. Controls mites (red spider), aphids and many other insects. Use on all plants. Pints \$1.00, Gallons \$6.50.

SEED SAVER — Saves seed loss and re-planting. A modern quick-drying agent for the control of seed loss due to attacks of crows, black-birds, larks, doves, and other birds and also rodents such as woodchucks, rats, squirrels, moles, etc. ½ pint .60, Pints .95.

TOMATO DUST — For the prevention and control of both insects and diseases, on tomatoes, eggplant, onions, potatoes and peppers. 12 oz. .45, 4 lbs. \$1.25.

Use These Products To Help You Have A Better Garden



**HUDSON
COMET SPRAYER**

Our best all-around seller in a hand sprayer. Continuous mist. Nozzle discharges an all purpose spray. Does an excellent job with all non-sediment garden or fly oils, repellents, etc. A must wherever there's a household or garden bug problem. Container: 1 quart capacity. Parts easily removable for easy cleaning. \$1.89. Sh. Wt. 1½ lbs. (Not Pre-paid).

ROSS ROOT FEEDER

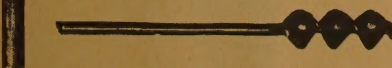


Brings energy back to tired trees and lawns by making the application of plant foods easy and thorough and direct to the tap roots where it can be most easily used up by the tree. Used extensively in lawns and for shrubbery. Attaches directly to any standard size garden hose. You feed as you water.

Complete with package of 1 dozen 8-6-2 Nutrient Cartridges. \$6.98 Shipping Wt. 5 lbs. (Not prepaid).

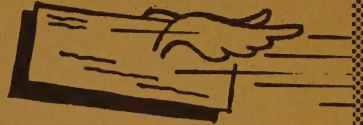
10-20-20 Acid
Cartridges\$1.00
Starter Cartridges\$1.00
6 cartridges Sh. Wt. 1 lb.
Not postpaid.

EARTH AUGER



Excellent for boring in soil to feed trees, lawns, etc. 2" diameter, 6 inch twist. 40" over-all length. Shipping wt. 6 lbs. No. 95 \$6.25 (not prepaid).

PARCEL POST RATES



Wt. 1 lb. but not over	LOCAL	Zone 1-2 Up to 150 miles	Zone 3 150 to 300 miles	Zone 4 300 to 600 miles
2	\$.24	\$.33	\$.35	\$.39
3	.26	.38	.41	.47
4	.28	.43	.47	.55
5	.30	.48	.53	.63
6	.32	.53	.59	.70
7	.34	.58	.65	.77
8	.36	.63	.71	.84
9	.38	.68	.77	.91
10	.40	.73	.83	.98
11	.42	.77	.89	1.05
12	.44	.81	.95	1.12
13	.46	.85	1.01	1.19
14	.48	.89	1.07	1.26
15	.50	.93	1.13	1.33
16	.52	.97	1.18	1.40
17	.54	1.01	1.23	1.47
18	.56	1.05	1.28	1.54
19	.58	1.09	1.33	1.61
20	.60	1.13	1.38	1.68
51	1.22	2.37	2.93	3.84

**We pay Postage on all
Garden Seeds to any
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State of Texas!**

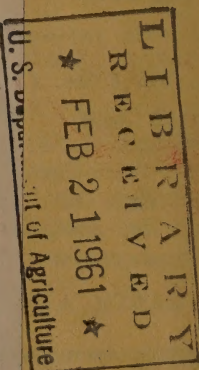
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